

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1850.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS ARE BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, DUNDEE, YATES CO., N. Y.

MOON'S PLACE.

This table shows the sign and degree of the moon's place, or position, at 7 in the evening, New York time, *Pisces* being considered the first constellation east of the vernal equinox. *Aries* was the first sign of the zodiac about 500 y'rs B. C.

D.M.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	S.* 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0
1	29	19	27	13	15	28	1	19	11	19	12	19
2	13	14	10	25	26	10	14	3	25	4	26	2
3	27	12	22	7	7	22	27	1	10	19	10	15
4	10	27	5	19	28	5	10	17	15	3	23	27
5	23	9	17	0	2	18	24	16	10	17	6	10
6	6	21	29	12	14	2	8	1	25	1	19	22
7	18	7	11	24	7	15	23	16	9	15	2	4
8	0	14	22	7	10	0	8	2	23	28	14	16
9	12	26	4	19	23	14	23	16	7	11	26	27
10	24	8	16	2	7	29	8	1	20	24	8	9
11	6	20	28	15	21	14	23	15	3	6	20	21
12	17	2	11	29	6	29	8	29	16	18	1	3
13	29	14	23	12	20	14	22	12	28	0	13	16
14	11	27	6	26	5	28	6	25	10	12	26	29
15	23	10	19	10	1	12	20	7	22	24	8	12
16	5	23	3	25	4	26	3	20	4	6	21	26
17	17	6	16	9	18	10	16	2	16	18	4	10
18	0	19	0	23	2	23	28	13	27	6	18	24
19	13	3	14	7	16	6	10	25	9	13	1	9
20	26	17	28	21	29	19	23	7	22	26	15	23
21	9	1	12	5	13	1	5	19	4	9	0	8
22	23	16	26	19	26	13	16	1	17	22	14	23
23	7	0	11	3	9	26	28	13	29	6	28	7
24	22	16	25	16	22	8	10	25	12	20	12	21
25	7	0	9	0	4	19	22	7	26	4	27	5
26	22	15	23	13	17	1	4	19	9	17	11	19
27	7	29	7	26	27	13	16	2	23	2	25	2
28	22	13	21	8	11	25	28	15	7	16	8	16
29	7	4	21	23	23	7	10	12	21	0	22	29
30	21	17	7	3	5	19	23	22	5	14	6	11
31	5	0	0	16	16	6	8	12	28	28	11	24

Jewish Calendar.

The 5610th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 17, 1849, and ends Sept. 6, 1850. The 5611th year of 13 months begins with Tisri, Sept. 7, 1850.

Month.	Begin.	Month.	Begin.
5. Sebat... (5610th) Jan. 14.		11. Ab. July 10.	
6. Adar. Feb. 13.		12. Elul. Aug. 9.	
7. Nisan. March 14.		1. Tisri. (5611th) Sept. 7.	
8. Iyar. April 13.		2. Marchesvan. Oct. 7.	
9. Sivan. May 12.		3. Chisleu. Nov. 6.	
10. Tammuz. June 11.		4. Thebet. Dec. 6.	

The Mohammedan months begin a day later than the Jewish months this year. The Jewish Era dates from the Creation of the World, which the Jews believe to have been 3760 years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, each month containing 30 and 29 days alternately. Veadar is the 13th month, and comes between Adar and Nisan. In a cycle of 19 years Veadar is introduced 7 times.

Anniversaries.—Those marked * to be strictly observed:

* Fast of Esther.	Adar 11.	Feb. 23.
* Purim.	Adar 14.	Feb. 26.
Schusan Purim.	Adar 15.	Feb. 27.
* Beginning of the Passover.	Nisan 15.	March 28.
* Feast for the New Year.	Tisri 1.	Sept. 7.
* Second Feast for do.	Tisri 2.	Sept. 8.
Fast of Gedaliah.	Tisri 4.	Sept. 10.
* Fast of Expiation.	Tisri 10.	Sept. 16.
* Morrow of the Passover.	Nisan 16.	March 29.
* Seventh Feast.	Nisan 21.	April 3.
* End of the Passover.	Nisan 22.	April 4.
* Pentecost.	Sivan 6.	May 17.

* Second Feast.	Sivan 7.	May 18.
* Fast: Taking of the Temple.	Tammuz 17.	June 27.
* Fast: Burning of do.	Ab 9.	July 18.
* Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 15.	Sept. 21.
* Second Feast of do.	Tisri 16.	Sept. 22.
Feast of Palma.	Tisri 21.	Sept. 27.
* End of Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 22.	Sept. 28.
* Rejoicing: Discovery of the Law.	Tisri 23.	Sept. 29.
Dedication of the Temple.	Chisleu 25.	Nov. 30.
Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.	Thebet 10.	Dec. 15.

Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1266th year of the Hegira began Nov. 17, 1849, and ends Nov. 5, 1850. The 1267th year begins Nov. 6, 1850.

Month.	Begin.	Month.	Begin.
3. Rabi'a I. (1266th) Jan. 15.		9. Ramadan..... July 11.	
4. Rabi'a II. Feb. 14.		10. Schewall. Aug. 10.	
5. Jomadi I. March 15.		11. Daul-kadah. Sept. 8.	
6. Jomadi II. April 14.		12. Daul-hejjah. Oct. 8.	
7. Rejeb. May 13.		1. Moharrem (1267th) Nov. 6.	
8. Shaban. June 12.		2. Sapahar. Dec. 6.	

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 18 [N. S.] 622. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about 83 years the above months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month, Ramadan, is the "month of fasting," at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1850:

BEING the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the second after bissextile, or leap-year; and the commencement of the 5,611th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews, or the 5,354th according to customary reckoning.

The Calculations are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, and NEW ORLEANS; the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES; and the Province of UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Prepared expressly for the WHIG ALMANAC, and adapted to equal or clock time, by SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, Duudee, Yates Co. N. Y.

Eclipses for the Year 1850.

There will be but two eclipses this year, both of which will be of the Sun, as follows: I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12th, in the morning, at the time of New Moon; invisible to every part of the American continent. This eclipse will be visible in the Great Indian ocean, and the southern parts of Asia and Africa. II. A total eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7th, in the afternoon, at the time of New Moon. This eclipse will not be

visible in the United States, except to a very small part of Louisiana and Texas. A partial eclipse will be visible in Oregon, California, Mexico, Yucatan, and the northern parts of South America. The central or total eclipse begins in long. $156^{\circ} 5'$ east of Greenwich, and lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$ north; and ends in long. $30^{\circ} 22'$ west, and lat. $9^{\circ} 42'$ south. This includes nearly the whole width of the Pacific ocean. The life of the northern limit of this eclipse enters this continent at Astoria, Oregon; proceeds in nearly a straight line, passing just north of New Orleans; and leaves the continent at Cape Florida.

Morning and Evening Stars.—CUSTOMARY NOTES.—VENUS (\circ) will be morning star until March 2d; then evening star until Dec. 16th; then morning star until Sept. 30th, 1851. MARS (\circ) will be evening star until Nov. 2nd, then morning star until 1852. JUPITER (\circ) will be morning star until March 8th, then evening star until Sept. 26th, then morning star until April 8th, 1851. SATURN (\circ) will be evening star until March 31st, then morning star until Oct. 14th, then evening star until April 14th, 1851. The Moon runs highest, this year, to the 11th degree of Gemini, and lowest to the 10th degree of Sagittarius. Herchel's latitude, about $33'$ south, and longitude 23° this year. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node, in the middle of this year, $135^{\circ} 35'$. True obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, $23^{\circ} 27' 24''$, 45.

Equinoxes and Solstices.	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel'a	Wash'ton.	Raleigh.	Charles'tn.	N. Orleans
Vernal Equinox March 20	6 22 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 55 ev.	5 43 ev.	5 43 ev.	5 3 ev.
Summer Solstice June 21	3 19 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 40 ev.	2 0 ev.
Autumnal Equinox Sept. 23	5 19 mo.	5 15 mo.	5 4 mo.	5 0 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 45 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 0 mo.
Winter Solstice Dec. 21	10 57 ev.	10 54 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 30 ev.	10 25 ev.	10 18 ev.	9 53 ev.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist'n from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun.	Revolu'n on axis.	Synodical revolution.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light-heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun	883,246			25.416	.....	1,412,921-101	28.19	0.256	
Mercury	3,254	36,814,000	87.9692580	1.0038	116	0.054	1.23	3.244	6.880
Venus	7,687	68,747,000	224.7007862	0.9730	584	0.680	0.96	0.994	1.411
Earth	7,912	95,103,000	365.2563935	1.0000	.....	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,598,000	686.9796458	1.0273	780	0.136	0.60	0.973	.431
Moon	2,180	95,103,000	29.5306385	27.32	29.53	0.020	0.18	0.665	1.000
Vesta	238	224,384,000	1,325.4250000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.160
Iris .....	.....	225,000,000	1,327.9741000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.180
Hebe .....	.....	230,000,000	1,375. nearly.	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.173
Flora .....	.....	240,000,000	1,469.7753000	.....	486	.....	.....	.....	.160
Astræa .....	.....	245,000,000	1,512. nearly.	.....	481	.....	.....	.....	.150
Juno	1,425	253,874,000	1,563.0670000	.....	474	.....	.....	.....	.140
Ceres	160	262,522,000	1,684.7310000	.....	466	.....	.....	.....	.130
Pallas	110	263,685,000	1,688.3050000	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.130
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	4,332.5648212	0.4075	299	1,435.984	2.70	0.232	.097
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	10,759.2193174	0.4370	378	770.650	1.25	0.132	.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,290,000	30,686.8202966	.....	370	80.399	1.06	0.246	.006
Neptune	35,000	2,850,000,000	60,125.1323100	.....	367	80.000	.....	.....	.001

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	8
Solar, or Moon's Age, Jan. 1st	17
Epic Cycle	11
Roman Indiction	8
Dionysian Period	179
Julian Period	6563

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	March 31
Ascension Sunday	May 5
Whit Sunday	May 9
Trinity Sunday	May 26
Corpus Christi	May 30
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

As at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant

Local or Relative Time.—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks; it indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington, is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *sooner* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock A. M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15° of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time of *absolute* time, rising at every place on the same latitude; but that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 o'clock by the timepieces at those places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis in an hour.

Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. — ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces. **Planetary.** — ☉ Sun;

☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Herschel, or Uranus.

Aspects. — ☿ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. **Nodes.** — ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Albany....Add	6 34	Cape Split...Add	2 0	Machias....Add	1 54	Norfolk....Sub.	0 41	Richmond...Sub.	2 25
Annapolis,Md.S.	1 51	Eastport...Add	2 9	MobilePoint Add	5 54	Plymouth...Add	2 19	Salem.....Add	2 19
Do. N.S.Add	1 49	Halifax,N.S.Sub.	2 15	New BedfordSub.	1 40	Portland....Add	1 39	Sandy HookSub.	2 45
Amboy....Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole,A.	1 4	New Haven,Add	2 4	Portsmouth.Add	2 9	St.John,N.B.A.	2 49
Baltimore...Add	5 7	Kennebec...Add	1 39	N.London...Sub.	0 21	Providence.Sub.	0 41	Sunbury....Add	0 19
Bridgeport...Add	2 0	Marblehead,Add	1 43	Newport....Sub.	1 55	Quebec....Add	8 49	Windsor....Add	2 49

Star Table.—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the RISING of a

Star, subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its SETTING, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being forever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.
Algenib.....	The Horse...Subtract	3 32	6 49	Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9
Algol.....	Perseus...Subtract	0 40	9 8	Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 27	10 11
Aldebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 58	Deneb.....	The Swan.....Subt.	7 1	9 54
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Subt.	10 28	6 52	Mirach.....	Andromeda.....Subt.	2 37	8 26
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	5 41	5 32	Menkar.....	The Whale.....Subt.	0 44	6 12
Algolab.....	The Crow.....Add	8 42	4 36	Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 52	6 19
Alioth.....	The Dipper.....Add	9 7	—	Pollux.....	The Twins.....Add	3 57	7 50
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13	Regulus.....	The Lion.....Add	6 21	6 45
Altair.....	The Eagle.....Subt.	7 50	6 30	Rigel.....	Orion.....Add	1 29	5 30
Aleyone.....	The 7 Stars.....	0 00	7 25	Sirius.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3	5 00
Antares.....	Scorpion.....Subt.	11 16	4 19	Spica.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 27	5 23
Bolatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 33	6 21	Vega.....	The Lyre.....Subt.	9 5	5 54
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	2 8	6 25	Fomalhaut.....	Southern Fish.....Subt.	4 43	4 00
Benetnasch.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1	—	North Star.....	Ursa Minor.....Subt.	2 33	—

Explanatory Notes.

THE tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian," is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of Moon's Place points out the Sign of the Zodiac, or the Constellation of Stars, where the Moon may be found at 7 P. M., N. York time.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star Table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no farther knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use; navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent moon, with the hourly variations.

Directions for keeping true Time.—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-

made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

To make a Meridian Line.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star Table; and at that time range two cords (suspended 4 or 5 feet apart, with weights attached to the end) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

To make a Noon-Mark.—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the Meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

Occultation.—The Moon will eclipse the planet Jupiter, February 27; visible in all the United States, and from 13° north latitude to the north pole. In the United States, east of the Mississippi river, the planet will disappear about 1 hour 30 minutes in the morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orle's.	Calendar for		
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.
		5	13	21	27	3 56 mo	3 53 mo	3 41 mo	3 37 mo	3 29 mo	3 22 mo	3 17 mo	2 37 mo	Me., N.H., Ver-
		13	21	27	3	6 38 mo	6 35 mo	6 22 mo	6 19 mo	6 11 mo	6 4 mo	5 59 mo	5 19 mo	mont, Rochester
		21	27	3	9	4 59 mo	4 56 mo	4 44 mo	4 41 mo	4 32 mo	4 24 mo	4 20 mo	3 40 mo	N. Y., Gr'd Bay,
		27	3	9	15	8 10 ev.	8 7 ev.	7 55 ev.	7 51 ev.	7 43 ev.	7 36 ev.	7 31 ev.	6 51 ev.	W.C., Toronto,
														U.C., & Oregon.
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.												Sun	Sun	Moon
[Britain united, 1801. Wayne b. 1745.												ris's	sets	rises
Mars brightest. Circumcision. Ireland 4												h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Mars on merid. 10 29 E. Bat. Trenton, 1777												7 36	4 32	8 37
Venus in Scorpio. Bat. Princeton, 1777.												7 36	4 33	9 47
Saturn in Pisces. [ruyred, 1781.												7 36	4 35	10 56
Jupiter on merid. 4 38 M. Richmond 6												7 36	4 36	11 06
Epiphany. Venus in Descending Node.												7 36	4 37	1 13
Saturn on merid. 5 3 E. Galileo died 1642.												7 36	4 38	2 26
Jupiter stationary. Bat. N. Orleans, 1815.												7 35	4 39	3 33
Mars on merid. 9 54 E. Penny Postage.												7 35	4 40	4 42
Mars in Taurus 10 deg. [Britain, 1840.												7 35	4 41	5 57
Moon low, Apogee. Dr. Dwight d. 1817.												7 34	4 42	5 49
Venus conj. moon; Uranus quad. 5nn.												7 34	4 43	6 59
Venus in Sagitta. High tides. Hdry Ep.												7 34	4 45	rets
Jupiter on merid. 4 2 M. Mackenzie d. 1831												7 33	4 46	6 11
Jupiter in Leo. Moliere born, 1622.												7 33	4 47	7 9
Mars on merid. 9 23 E. Bat. Corunna '09.												7 32	4 48	8 54
Mars Dec. 26 dg. 13 m. N. Franklin b. '05.												7 31	4 50	9 9
Saturn conj. moon. Bat. Copeau, 1781.												7 31	4 51	10 10
Saturn in Pisces. James Watt b'n 1736.												7 30	4 52	11 11
Sun enters Aquarius. Independence act'd												7 29	4 53	12 01
Venus in Sagitta. Low tides. [1783.												7 29	4 55	16
Mercury 18 dg. 32 min. E. of 5nn.												7 28	4 56	1 24
Mars stationary. Gov. Ed. Rutledge d. 1800												7 27	4 57	2 23
Mars on merid. 8 50 E. C. J. Fox b. 1749.												7 26	4 58	3 42
Moon high. Robert Burns born, 1759.												7 25	5 0	4 49
Mercury visible, sets 6 34. Jenner d. 1823												7 24	5 1	5 54
Septuagesima. Burr's conspiracy, 1807.												7 23	5 3	7 01
Mercury stationary. Peter the G'd d. 75.												7 22	5 4	8 10
Mars in Taurus. Swedenborg born 1693.												7 21	5 6	9 24
Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Capr.												7 20	5 7	10 34
Mars on merid. 8 24 E. Orsola d. 1833.												7 19	5 8	11 44

2d Winter Month.]

JANUARY, 1850.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Maryl'd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so.p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Missa- sippi, Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	7 20	4 38	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 29	4 45	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58	8 45	7 35	5 8	8 52	6 56	5 12	8 46
3	7 20	4 39	9 46	7 25	4 44	9 50	7 29	4 46	9 61	7 19	4 50	9 51	7 10	4 59	9 53	7 35	6 9	9 55	6 56	5 13	9 59
4	7 20	4 40	10 56	7 25	4 45	10 56	7 29	4 47	10 57	7 19	4 51	10 57	7 10	5 08	10 58	7 35	7 10	10 59	6 57	5 13	11 01
5	7 20	4 41	11 06	7 25	4 46	11 06	7 29	4 48	11 07	7 19	4 52	11 07	7 10	5 12	11 08	7 35	7 11	11 09	6 57	5 14	11 09
6	7 20	4 42	1	7 25	4 47	1	7 29	4 49	1	7 19	4 52	1	7 10	5 2	11 09	7 35	8	11 10	6 57	5 15	11 10
7	7 20	4 43	1 2	7 25	4 48	1 2	7 29	4 50	1 2	7 19	4 53	1 2	7 10	5 2	11 10	7 35	8 1	11 11	6 57	5 15	11 11
8	7 20	4 44	2 3	7 25	4 50	2 3	7 29	4 51	2 3	7 19	4 54	2 3	7 10	5 3	11 11	7 35	8 2	11 12	6 57	5 16	11 12
9	7 20	4 45	3 4	7 25	4 51	3 4	7 29	4 52	3 4	7 19	4 55	3 4	7 10	5 4	11 12	7 35	8 3	11 13	6 57	5 17	11 13
10	7 20	4 46	4 5	7 25	4 52	4 5	7 29	4 53	4 5	7 19	4 56	4 5	7 10	5 5	11 13	7 35	8 4	11 14	6 57	5 18	11 14
11	7 20	4 47	5 6	7 25	4 53	5 6	7 29	4 54	5 6	7 19	4 57	5 6	7 10	5 6	11 14	7 35	8 5	11 15	6 57	5 19	11 15
12	7 20	4 48	6 7	7 25	4 54	6 7	7 29	4 55	6 7	7 19	4 58	6 7	7 10	5 7	11 15	7 35	9 0	11 16	6 57	5 20	11 16
13	7 20	4 49	7 8	7 25	4 55	7 8	7 29	4 56	7 8	7 19	4 59	7 8	7 10	5 8	11 16	7 35	9 1	11 17	6 57	5 21	11 17
14	7 20	4 50	8 9	7 25	4 56	8 9	7 29	4 57	8 9	7 19	5 0	8 9	7 10	5 9	11 17	7 35	9 2	11 18	6 57	5 22	11 18
15	7 20	4 51	9 10	7 25	4 57	9 10	7 29	4 58	9 10	7 19	5 1	9 10	7 10	5 10	11 18	7 35	9 3	11 19	6 57	5 23	11 19
16	7 20	4 52	10 11	7 25	4 58	10 11	7 29	4 59	10 11	7 19	5 2	10 11	7 10	5 11	11 19	7 35	9 4	11 20	6 57	5 24	11 20
17	7 20	4 53	11 12	7 25	4 59	11 12	7 29	5 0	11 12	7 19	5 3	11 12	7 10	5 12	11 20	7 35	9 5	11 21	6 57	5 25	11 21
18	7 20	4 54	12 13	7 25	5 0	12 13	7 29	5 1	12 13	7 19	5 4	12 13	7 10	5 13	11 21	7 35	10 0	11 22	6 57	5 26	11 22
19	7 20	4 55	1 14	7 25	5 1	1 14	7 29	5 2	1 14	7 19	5 5	1 14	7 10	5 14	11 22	7 35	10 1	11 23	6 57	5 27	11 23
20	7 20	4 56	2 15	7 25	5 2	2 15	7 29	5 3	2 15	7 19	5 6	2 15	7 10	5 15	11 23	7 35	10 2	11 24	6 57	5 28	11 24
21	7 20	4 57	3 16	7 25	5 3	3 16	7 29	5 4	3 16	7 19	5 7	3 16	7 10	5 16	11 24	7 35	10 3	11 25	6 57	5 29	11 25
22	7 20	4 58	4 17	7 25	5 4	4 17	7 29	5 5	4 17	7 19	5 8	4 17	7 10	5 17	11 25	7 35	10 4	11 26	6 57	5 30	11 26
23	7 20	4 59	5 18	7 25	5 5	5 18	7 29	5 6	5 18	7 19	5 9	5 18	7 10	5 18	11 26	7 35	10 5	11 27	6 57	5 31	11 27
24	7 20	4 60	6 19	7 25	5 6	6 19	7 29	5 7	6 19	7 19	5 10	6 19	7 10	5 19	11 27	7 35	10 6	11 28	6 57	5 32	11 28
25	7 20	4 61	7 20	7 25	5 7	7 20	7 29	5 8	7 20	7 19	5 11	7 20	7 10	5 20	11 28	7 35	10 7	11 29	6 57	5 33	11 29
26	7 20	4 62	8 21	7 25	5 8	8 21	7 29	5 9	8 21	7 19	5 12	8 21	7 10	5 21	11 29	7 35	10 8	11 30	6 57	5 34	11 30
27	7 20	4 63	9 22	7 25	5 9	9 22	7 29	5 10	9 22	7 19	5 13	9 22	7 10	5 22	11 30	7 35	10 9	11 31	6 57	5 35	11 31
28	7 20	4 64	10 23	7 25	5 10	10 23	7 29	5 11	10 23	7 19	5 14	10 23	7 10	5 23	11 31	7 35	10 10	11 32	6 57	5 36	11 32
29	7 20	4 65	11 24	7 25	5 11	11 24	7 29	5 12	11 24	7 19	5 15	11 24	7 10	5 24	11 32	7 35	10 11	11 33	6 57	5 37	11 33
30	7 20	4 66	12 25	7 25	5 12	12 25	7 29	5 13	12 25	7 19	5 16	12 25	7 10	5 25	11 33	7 35	10 12	11 34	6 57	5 38	11 34
31	7 20	4 67	1 26	7 25	5 13	1 26	7 29	5 14	1 26	7 19	5 17	1 26	7 10	5 26	11 34	7 35	10 13	11 35	6 57	5 39	11 35

Abbreviations.—h., high water; sun merid., sun in meridian; moon merid., moon in do.; 7 s't merid., 7 stars in do.; h.m., hour, minutes; m.s., minutes, seconds; d.m., degrees, minutes; mo., morning; ev., evening; sun's dec., sun's declination So.

		Moon's Phas.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n	N. Orle's.	Calendar for					
		D.										PORTLAND.					
		Last Quar.		3	8 37 ev.	8 34 ev.	8 22 ev.	8 18 ev.	8 10 ev.	8 3 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 18 ev.	Me., N.H., Ver-				
		New Moon 12		1	48 mo.	1 45 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 14 mo.	1 9 mo.	0 29 mo.	mont, Rochest'r				
		First Quar. 19		3	31 ev.	3 28 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 4 ev.	2 57 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 12 ev.	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,				
		Full Moon 26		7	19 mo.	7 16 mo.	7 4 mo.	7 00 mo.	6 52 mo.	6 45 mo.	6 40 mo.	6 00 mo.	Wis., Toronto,				
													U.C., & Oregon.				
Day of Month.		Day of Week.		High water at N. York.		H. w.	H. w.	Sun	Sun's	Moon	7 St's	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			Sun	Sun	Moon
				morn. even.		Even.	Phil.	Ch'n.	meri.	Dec.	meri.				rises	sets	rises.
				h. m. h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	s. d. m.	h. m.	h. m.				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fr	11	59	2	18	5	18	10	40	55	17	3	59	6	1	1	1
2	Sa	0	21	0	42	3	1	6	11	21	14	2	16	46	4	6	4
3	Su	1	2	1	23	3	4	2	14	9	16	28	5	33	6	43	7
4	M	1	46	2	9	4	28	7	25	23	14	16	10	6	19	6	39
5	Tu	2	31	2	59	6	18	8	18	1	18	14	15	52	7	6	35
6	W	3	30	4	7	6	26	9	26	2	26	14	23	15	8	7	52
7	Th	4	43	5	20	7	39	10	39	3	39	14	27	15	8	39	6
8	Fr	6	00	6	37	8	56	11	56	4	56	14	29	14	56	9	27
9	Sa	7	12	7	39	9	58	0	31	5	58	14	31	14	57	10	15
10	Su	8	1	8	23	10	42	1	20	6	42	14	32	14	17	11	2
11	M	8	41	9	4	11	23	2	0	7	23	14	32	13	58	11	49
12	Tu	9	22	9	38	11	57	2	41	7	57	14	31	33	11	49	6
13	W	9	57	10	12	0	16	3	16	8	31	14	30	13	18	1	20
14	Th	10	28	10	43	0	47	3	47	9	2	14	28	12	57	2	6
15	Fr	10	59	11	15	1	18	4	18	9	34	14	26	12	37	2	51
16	Sa	11	32	11	48	1	51	4	51	10	7	14	22	12	16	3	33
17	Su			0	6	2	25	5	25	10	42	14	18	11	55	4	25
18	M	0	23	0	43	3	2	6	21	11	21	14	12	14	34	5	15
19	Tu	1	2	1	22	3	41	6	41		14	7	11	13	6	8	5
20	W	1	44	2	29	4	28	7	28	0	28	14	0	10	51	7	4
21	Th	2	36	3	10	5	29	8	29	1	39	13	53	10	30	8	3
22	Fr	3	48	4	31	6	50	9	50	2	50	14	46	10	8	9	3
23	Sa	5	12	5	56	8	16	11	15	4	15	13	37	9	46	10	3
24	Su	6	39	7	15	8	58	11	58	5	34	13	28	9	24	11	2
25	M	7	46	8	18	10	14	1	5	6	34	13	18	9	1	11	59
26	Tu	8	41	9	5	11	24	2	0	7	24	13	8	8	39	morn	5
27	W	9	28	9	62			2	47	8	11	12	57	8	17	54	9
28	Th	10	13	10	35	0	32	3	32	8	54	12	46	7	54	1	45
[defeated at Brienne, 1814.																	
Mars Dec. 26 deg. 3 min. N. Napoleon																	
Mars in Taurus. Candemoss. Purifico'n																	
Jupiter on merid. 2 40 M. Gen. Lincoln b.																	
Venus in Capricorn. John O'Keefe died.																	
Saturn in Pisces. Sir Robert Peel b. 1788.																	
Mars on merid. 8 4 E. Dr. Priestley d. 1804.																	
Mercury near the Sun. My Stuart beh'd.																	
Moon low, Apogee. Eng'd a repub. 1649.																	
Jupiter on merid. 2 15 M. N. Y. taken, 1674																	
Shrove Sunday. Victoria married, 1840.																	
Venus conj. moon. DeWitt Clinton d. 1828																	
Jupiter in Leo. High tides. Lady J. Grey																	
Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. [beh'd 1654																	
Venus in Capricorn. St. Valentine's day.																	
Saturn nr. moon. Pope driv. f'm Rome '98.																	
Uranus conj. moon. Melancthon b. 1497.																	
1st Sun. in Lent. Michael Angelo d. 1563.																	
Sun enters Pisces. Luther died, 1546.																	
Mercury stationary. Copernicus b. 1473.																	
Mars on merid. 7 23 E. Voltaire b. 1694.																	
Mars conj. moon. [Hofer shot, 1810.																	
Moon high. Washington born, 1732.																	
Jupiter rises 6 50 E. Geo. Taylor d. 1781.																	
Venus in Aquarius. Robt. Fulton d. 1815.																	
Mars in Taurus. Bat. of Warsaw, 1851.																	
Jupiter conj. moon. Mercury visible A.M.																	
Saturn in Pisces. Elias Hicks died, 1830.																	
Mars on merid. 7 2 E. Princeton's gun																	
burst, 1244. Feb. 23, J. Q. Adams d. '48.																	
Feb. 26, Lamartine proclaims France a																	
repub. '48. Feb. 25, Chan. Livingston d. '13																	

3d Winter Month.]				FEBRUARY, 1850.												[Begins on Friday.					
Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Maryland, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. p. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	b. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	7 14	5 14	10 43	7 11	5 13	10 45	7 9	5 19	10 47	7 7	5 21	10 48	7 0	5 23	10 46	6 55	5 33	10 43	6 51	5 38	10 43
3	7 13	5 15	11 52	7 10	5 19	11 50	7 8	5 20	11 49	7 6	5 23	11 47	6 59	5 29	11 45	6 55	5 34	11 44	6 50	5 38	11 40
4	7 12	5 17	morn	7 9	5 20	morn	7 7	5 21	morn	7 6	5 24	morn	6 58	5 30	morn	6 54	5 34	morn	6 49	5 39	morn
5	7 11	5 18	0 52	7 7	5 21	0 50	7 6	5 23	0 49	7 4	5 25	0 47	6 57	5 32	0 43	6 53	5 35	0 39	6 49	5 40	0 35
6	7 10	5 19	1 52	7 6	5 22	1 49	7 5	5 24	1 47	7 3	5 26	1 45	6 56	5 33	1 40	6 52	5 36	1 35	6 48	5 41	1 30
7	7 9	5 21	2 46	7 5	5 23	2 43	7 4	5 25	2 41	7 2	5 27	2 39	6 55	5 34	2 33	6 52	5 37	2 27	6 47	5 42	2 21
8	7 8	5 22	3 42	7 4	5 25	3 36	7 3	5 26	3 36	7 1	5 28	3 33	6 54	5 35	3 26	6 51	5 38	3 20	6 47	5 42	3 13
9	7 6	5 23	4 32	7 3	5 26	4 27	7 2	5 27	4 26	7 0	5 29	4 23	6 53	5 36	4 16	6 50	5 39	4 9	6 46	5 43	4 4
10	7 5	5 24	5 18	7 2	5 27	5 14	7 0	5 28	5 12	6 59	5 30	5 9	6 52	5 37	5 2	6 49	5 40	4 56	6 45	5 44	4 49
11	7 4	5 25	6 0	7 1	5 28	5 56	6 59	5 30	5 54	6 58	5 32	5 52	6 51	5 38	5 45	6 48	5 41	5 39	6 44	5 45	5 33
12	7 2	5 26	sets	7 0	5 30	sets	6 58	5 31	sets	6 57	5 33	sets	6 50	5 39	sets	6 47	5 42	sets	6 44	5 46	sets
13	7 1	5 28	6 8	6 58	5 31	6 6	6 57	5 32	6 7	6 56	5 34	6 8	6 49	5 40	6 12	6 47	5 43	6 16	6 43	5 46	6 20
14	7 0	5 29	7 2	6 57	5 32	7 3	6 56	5 33	7 4	6 55	5 35	7 6	6 48	5 41	7 8	6 46	5 44	7 10	6 42	5 47	7 13
15	6 59	5 30	8 6	6 56	5 34	8 6	6 55	5 34	8 6	6 53	5 36	8 6	6 47	5 42	8 8	6 45	5 45	8 9	6 41	5 48	8 10
16	6 57	5 32	9 5	6 55	5 35	9 6	6 53	5 36	9 6	6 52	5 38	9 6	6 46	5 43	9 5	6 44	5 46	9 5	6 40	5 49	9 5
17	6 56	5 33	10 9	6 53	5 35	10 7	6 52	5 37	10 7	6 51	5 39	10 6	6 45	5 44	10 4	6 43	5 47	10 3	6 39	5 50	10 3
18	6 54	5 35	11 12	6 52	5 37	11 10	6 51	5 39	11 9	6 49	5 40	11 8	6 44	5 45	11 5	6 42	5 48	11 2	6 38	5 51	10 59
19	6 53	5 36	morn	6 51	5 39	morn	6 49	5 39	morn	6 48	5 41	morn	6 43	5 46	morn	6 41	5 48	morn	6 38	5 52	morn
20	6 52	5 38	0 18	6 49	5 40	0 15	6 48	5 40	0 14	6 47	5 42	0 12	6 42	5 47	0 8	6 40	5 49	0 4	6 37	5 52	0 1
21	6 50	5 39	1 25	6 48	5 41	1 21	6 47	5 41	1 20	6 46	5 44	1 18	6 40	5 47	1 12	6 39	5 50	1 7	6 36	5 53	1 1
22	6 49	5 40	2 29	6 46	5 43	2 25	6 45	5 42	2 24	6 44	5 45	2 21	6 39	5 48	2 15	6 37	5 51	2 9	6 35	5 54	2 2
23	6 47	5 42	3 35	6 45	5 44	2 30	6 44	5 44	3 28	6 43	5 46	3 26	6 38	5 49	3 19	6 36	5 52	3 12	6 34	5 55	3 5
24	6 45	5 43	4 33	6 44	5 45	4 29	6 43	5 45	4 27	6 42	5 47	4 24	6 37	5 50	4 17	6 35	5 53	4 11	6 33	5 56	4 4
25	6 44	5 45	5 25	6 42	5 46	5 22	6 41	5 46	5 20	6 40	5 48	5 18	6 36	5 51	5 12	6 34	5 54	5 6	6 32	5 57	5 0
26	5 42	5 46	rises	6 41	5 48	rises	6 40	5 48	rises	6 38	5 49	rises	6 34	5 52	rises	6 33	5 55	rises	6 31	5 57	rises
27	6 41	5 47	6 11	6 39	5 49	6 12	6 38	5 47	6 13	6 37	5 51	6 14	6 33	5 53	6 17	6 32	5 56	6 19	6 30	5 58	6 22
28	6 39	5 49	7 21	6 38	5 50	7 21	6 37	5 49	7 22	6 36	5 52	7 22	6 32	5 54	7 23	6 31	5 57	7 24	6 28	5 59	7 25
29	6 38	5 50	8 23	6 37	5 51	8 23	6 35	5 50	8 23	6 34	5 53	8 23	6 30	5 55	8 27	6 30	5 58	8 27	6 27	6 0	8 26

Abbreviations.—H. w., high water; sun meri., sun in meridian; moon meri., moon in do.; 7 st's meri., 7 stars in do.; h. m., hour, minutes; m. s., minutes, seconds; d. m., degrees, minutes; mo., morning; ev., evening; sun's dec., sun's declination So.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phas.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash. n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for			
		D.										PORTLAND,	Me., N. H., Ver-	mont, Rochester,	
		Last Quar.	5	3 24 ev.	3 21 ev.	3 9 ev.	3 5 ev.	2 57 ev.	2 50 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 5 ev.				
		New Moon	13	6 36 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 21 ev.	6 17 ev.	6 9 ev.	6 2 ev.	5 57 ev.	5 17 ev.				
		First Quar.	20	11 17 ev.	11 14 ev.	11 2 ev.	10 58 ev.	10 50 ev.	10 43 ev.	10 36 ev.	9 58 ev.				
		Full Moon	27	6 45 ev.	6 42 ev.	6 30 ev.	6 26 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 11 ev.	6 6 ev.	5 26 ev.				
		High water	H. w.	H. w.	H. w.	Sun	Sun's	Moon	7 St's				Sun	Sun	Moon
		at N. York.	Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n.	meri.	Dec.	meri.		PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			ris's	sets	rise.
		morn. even.	even.	even.	even.	after.	hour.	morn.	even.						
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	s.	d. m.	h. m.	h. m.				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mo	10 55	11 16	1 14	4 14	9 35	12 31	7 31	2 35	6 1	St. David d. 544. [Pa. Line mury, 181.	6 37	5 48	9 26	
2	Tu	—	0 11	2 30	5 30	10 49	12 9	6 45	4 1	4 53	Venus in Sup. conj. Sun. J. Wesley d. 1791	6 35	5 49	10 29	
3	We	0 30	0 51	3 20	6 10	11 28	11 56	6 22	4 59	4 49	Jupiter in Gemini. T. Olway born, 1651.	6 33	5 51	11 41	
4	Th	1 9	1 23	3 47	6 47	—	11 42	5 59	5 46	4 45	Jupiter in Leo. Z. Taylor president, 49.	6 32	5 52	morn	
5	Fr	1 50	2 11	4 30	7 30	0 30	11 28	5 35	6 34	4 41	Mercury 27 dg. 19 min. W. of Sun.	6 30	5 53	0 39	
6	Sa	2 37	3 7	5 26	8 26	1 26	11 14	5 13	7 21	4 38	Venus in Aquarius. D. Crockett killed, 36.	6 28	5 55	1 37	
7	Su	3 24	4 27	6 46	9 46	2 26	10 59	4 49	8 9	4 34	Moon low, Apogee. [on Bottomans, 1770.	6 26	5 56	2 28	
8	Mo	5 10	5 50	8 9	11 9	3 9	10 43	4 26	8 56	4 20	Jupiter opp. Sun; brightest. Trevis fire	6 25	5 57	3 16	
9	Tu	6 57	7 5 9 24	—	5 24	10 28	4 2	4 43	4 26	Jupiter in meri. 0 12 M. Barbault d. 25.	6 23	5 59	3 59		
10	We	7 53	7 56	10 15	0 52	6 15	10 12	3 29	10 30	4 22	Mars in merid. 6 57 even. [on d. 1843.	6 21	6 0	4 38	
11	Th	8 17	8 37	10 56	1 32	6 56	9 56	3 15	11 16	4 18	Mars Dec. 25 dg. 57 m. N. Henry Whea	6 19	6 1	5 14	
12	Fr	8 57	9 15	11 34	2 14	7 34	9 29	2 52	ec. 2	4 14	High tides. United Irish deleg's seized, 38.	6 17	6 2	5 48	
13	Sa	9 50	9 7	—	2 49	8 6	9 22	2 25	0 48	4 10	War between France and England, 1678.	6 16	6 4	sets	
14	Su	10 40	10 19	0 22	3 23	8 33	9 5	2 4	1 35	4 6	Saturn conj. moon. [born, 1767.	6 14	6 5	6 57	
15	Mo	10 26	10 10	0 55	3 55	9 10	8 48	1 41	2 23	4 2	Jupiter in merid. 11 41 ev. And Jackson	6 12	6 6	8 1	
16	Tu	11 9	11 25	1 28	4 28	9 45	8 31	1 17	3 12	3 58	Saturn in Pisces. James Madison b. 1757.	6 10	6 7	9 7	
17	We	11 44	12 0	2 3	5 3	10 19	8 11	0 53	1 6	3 64	St. Patrick's Day. Wash. enters Bos. 764	6 8	6 9	10 13	
18	Th	—	0 20	2 39	3 59	10 53	7 55	0 50	4 69	3 50	Moon conj. 7 Stars. Revolt at Milan, 1848.	6 6	6 10	11 22	
19	Fr	0 49	1 1	3 29	5 29	11 42	7 35	S. 6	5 56	3 46	Moon conj. Aldebaran. Rec. at Palma' 48.	6 5	5 11	morn	
20	Sa	1 23	1 47	4 6	7 6	0 6	7 19	N. 18	6 54	3 42	Spring begins. Newton died, 1727.	6 3	6 12	0 27	
21	Su	2 17	2 51	5 10	8 10	1 10	7 1	0 41	4 7 53	3 39	Moon high. Robt. Southey died, 1843.	6 1	6 13	1 31	
22	Mo	3 29	4 16	6 33	9 35	2 25	6 42	1 6	5 30	3 35	Venus in Pisces. Kg. of Bavaria abd.	5 59	6 15	2 29	
23	Tu	5 2	5 46	8 5	11 6	1 6	6 24	1 29	9 46	3 31	Moon in Pergee. [eates, 1848	5 57	6 16	3 22	
24	We	6 29	7 4	9 23	0 23	5 23	6 5	1 52	10 40	3 27	Palm Sunday. Qn. Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 55	6 17	4 8	
25	Th	7 25	8 1	10 20	0 54	6 20	5 46	2 16	11 32	3 23	Lady Day. Brit. New Year's day till 1752	5 54	6 18	4 45	
26	Fr	8 27	8 50	11 9	1 46	7 9	5 28	2 39	morn	3 19	Jupiter conj. Moon. Mars in meri. 6 6 E.	5 52	6 20	5 23	
27	Sa	9 12	9 33	11 52	2 31	7 52	5 9	3 3	0 23	2 15	Mars in Gemini. Peace bet. Eng & Fr. '02	5 50	6 21	rice	
28	Su	9 52	10 11	0 11	3 11	8 30	4 50	3 26	1 12	3 11	Jupiter in Leo. Charles Wesley d. 1788.	5 48	6 22	7 14	
29	Mo	10 31	10 48	0 50	3 50	9 7	4 32	3 43	2 1	3 7	Good Friday. Soult born, 1765.	5 46	6 23	8 22	
30	Tu	11 8	11 21	1 27	4 27	9 43	4 14	1 43	2 49	3 3	Venus in Pisces. Allier enter Paris, 1814.	5 45	6 24	9 26	
31	We	11 8	11 21	1 27	4 27	9 43	4 14	1 43	2 49	3 3	Saturn conj. Sun. [29th, Swedenb'g d. 1772	5 43	6 26	10 23	

1st Spring Month.]

MARCH, 1850.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. p. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. p. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NOBLETANS, Florida, and middle & south ern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	6 36	5 51	9 34	6 35	5 53	9 34	6 34	5 51	9 33	6 33	5 54	9 32	6 30	5 56	9 30	6 28	5 59	9 28	6 24	6 1	9 27
3	6 35	5 52	10 37	6 34	5 53	10 35	6 32	5 53	10 34	6 32	5 55	10 32	6 29	5 55	10 29	6 27	5 59	10 25	6 25	6 1	10 22
4	6 33	5 53	11 39	6 32	5 54	11 36	6 31	5 54	11 35	6 30	5 55	11 33	6 28	5 57	11 28	6 25	6 0	11 24	6 24	6 2	11 19
5	6 31	5 54	morn	6 30	5 55	morn	6 29	5 55	morn	6 29	5 57	morn	6 26	5 58	morn	6 25	6 0	morn	6 23	6 2	morn
6	6 29	5 55	0 36	6 29	5 56	0 33	6 28	5 56	0 31	6 27	5 57	0 29	6 25	5 59	0 25	6 23	6 1	0 19	6 22	6 2	0 15
7	6 28	5 56	1 34	6 27	5 57	1 30	6 26	5 57	1 23	6 26	5 58	1 25	6 24	5 6	1 19	6 22	6 1	1 13	6 21	6 3	1 6
8	6 26	5 57	2 25	6 25	5 57	2 20	6 25	5 58	2 13	6 24	5 59	2 16	6 23	6 1	2 9	6 21	6 2	2 2	6 20	6 3	1 55
9	6 25	5 58	3 23	6 24	5 59	3 18	6 23	5 59	3 6	6 23	6 0	3 4	6 22	6 2	2 57	6 20	6 3	2 50	6 19	6 3	1 53
10	6 23	5 59	3 56	6 22	6 0	3 52	6 22	6 0	3 50	6 21	6 1	3 47	6 20	6 2	3 41	6 19	6 3	3 35	6 17	6 5	3 2
11	6 21	6 0	4 43	6 20	6 1	4 32	6 20	6 1	4 20	6 20	6 2	4 28	6 19	6 3	4 21	6 17	6 4	4 16	6 16	6 5	4 10
12	6 20	6 1	5 12	6 19	6 2	5 9	6 18	6 2	5 7	6 18	6 3	5 6	6 18	6 4	5 1	6 16	6 5	4 58	6 15	6 6	4 51
13	6 18	6 2	5 46	6 17	6 3	5 44	6 17	6 3	5 42	6 17	6 4	5 41	6 16	6 5	6 37	6 15	6 6	5 34	6 14	6 6	5 29
14	6 16	6 3	sets	6 16	6 4	sets	6 15	6 4	sets	6 15	6 5	sets	6 15	6 6	sets	6 13	6 6	sets	6 12	6 7	sets
15	6 14	6 4	6 57	6 14	6 5	6 57	6 14	6 5	6 57	6 13	6 6	6 57	6 13	6 7	6 57	6 12	6 7	6 52	6 10	6 8	6 5
16	6 13	6 5	8 1	6 12	6 7	8 0	6 12	6 6	7 59	6 12	6 7	7 59	6 12	6 8	7 57	6 11	6 8	7 56	6 10	6 7	7 55
17	6 11	6 7	9 6	6 11	6 8	9 4	6 10	6 7	9 3	6 10	6 8	9 2	6 10	6 9	8 59	6 10	6 9	8 57	6 9	6 9	8 54
18	6 9	6 8	8 10	6 9	6 9	8 8	6 9	6 8	8 7	6 9	6 9	8 0	6 9	6 9	9 0	6 8	6 9	8 57	6 8	6 9	8 53
19	6 7	6 9	9 11	6 7	6 10	9 11	6 7	6 9	9 11	6 7	6 10	9 11	6 7	6 10	9 11	6 7	6 10	9 11	6 7	6 10	9 10
20	6 6	6 11	morn	6 6	6 11	morn	6 6	6 10	morn	6 6	6 11	morn	6 6	6 11	morn	6 6	6 11	morn	6 6	6 11	morn
21	6 4	6 12	0 24	6 4	6 12	0 20	6 4	6 12	0 19	6 4	6 12	0 16	6 4	6 11	0 9	6 4	6 12	0 3	6 4	6 11	morn
22	6 2	6 13	1 23	6 2	6 13	1 23	6 2	6 13	1 21	6 3	6 13	1 19	6 3	6 12	1 12	6 3	6 12	1 5	6 3	6 12	6 7
23	6 0	6 14	2 28	6 1	6 14	2 21	6 1	6 14	2 19	6 1	6 14	2 17	6 1	6 13	2 10	6 1	6 13	2 3	6 1	6 13	1 6
24	5 58	6 15	3 14	5 58	6 15	3 15	5 57	6 15	3 13	5 59	6 15	3 11	6 1	6 14	3 4	5 59	6 14	2 58	6 1	6 13	2 53
25	5 56	6 17	4 5	5 58	6 16	4 1	5 57	6 16	4 0	5 58	6 16	3 58	5 59	6 15	3 52	5 58	6 14	3 47	5 59	6 14	3 42
26	5 53	6 18	4 45	5 54	6 17	4 43	5 56	6 17	4 42	5 58	6 17	4 40	5 57	6 16	4 36	5 57	6 15	4 32	5 58	6 14	4 36
27	5 50	6 18	5 22	5 51	6 18	5 20	5 54	6 18	5 20	5 54	6 18	5 19	5 56	6 17	5 16	5 56	6 16	5 14	5 57	6 15	5 11
28	5 47	6 20	6 19	5 53	6 19	6 0	5 53	6 19	6 0	5 53	6 19	6 0	5 53	6 17	6 0	5 55	6 16	6 0	5 56	6 16	6 0
29	5 50	6 21	7 14	5 51	6 20	7 13	5 51	6 20	7 12	5 51	6 19	7 12	5 54	6 18	7 10	5 54	6 17	7 9	5 55	6 16	7 8
30	5 48	6 22	8 20	5 49	6 21	8 18	5 49	6 21	8 18	5 50	6 20	8 17	5 52	6 19	8 14	5 52	6 18	8 11	5 53	6 17	8 8
31	5 46	6 24	9 24	5 47	6 22	9 22	5 48	6 22	9 20	5 48	6 21	9 19	5 50	6 19	9 14	5 51	6 19	9 10	5 52	6 17	9 6
31	5 45	6 24	10 25	5 46	6 23	10 22	5 46	6 23	10 20	5 47	6 22	10 18	5 49	6 20	10 13	5 50	6 19	10 8	5 51	6 18	10 2

		Moon's Phas.		Portland	Boston	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n	N. Orle's.	Calendar for PORTLAND,			
		D.										Me., N.H., Ver-			
		Last Quar.		4	11 3 mo	11 0 mo	10 48 mo	10 44 mo	10 36 mo	10 29 mo	10 24 mo	9 44 mo	mont, Rochester's		
		New Moon		12	8 6 mo	8 3 mo	7 51 mo	7 47 mo	7 39 mo	7 32 mo	7 27 mo	6 47 mo	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,		
		First Quar.		19	5 26 mo	5 23 mo	5 11 mo	6 7 mo	4 59 mo	4 52 mo	4 47 mo	4 7 mo	Wis., Toronto,		
		Full Moon		26	6 39 mo	6 36 mo	6 24 mo	6 20 mo	6 12 mo	6 6 mo	6 0 mo	5 20 mo	U.C. & Oregon		
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	High water at N. York.	H. w. Boast.	H. w. Phil.	H. w. Ch'n.	Sun after.	Sun's Moon north.	7 St's meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.				Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
		h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	d. m. h. m.	d. m. h. m.	d. m. h. m.					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	11 44	2 3	5 10	12 1	3 55	4 35	3 37	[All Fools. Ovid born, B. C. 43.]				5 41	6 27	11 25
2	Tu	0 2 0 19	2 37	5 37	10 55	3 37	4 59	4 25	Jupiter in meri. 10 27 ev. Conn. elections.				5 39	6 28	11 26
3	W	0 26 0 55	3 14	6 14	11 33	3 19	5 22	5 14	Venus in Pisces. Jefferson born, 1743.				5 39	6 28	11 26
4	Th	1 14 1 37	3 56	6 56		3 1	5 45	6 2	Moon low. N. Y. Safety-Fund Act, 1829.				5 37	6 29	11 29
5	F	1 59 1 25	4 44	7 44	0 44	2 44	6 7	6 50	Moon Apogee. Low tides. Harrison d. '41.				5 36	6 20	1 11
6	Sa	2 57 3 39	5 58	8 58	1 53	2 26	6 30	7 37	Jupiter in Leo. Walpole captd'd H. of C.				5 34	6 32	1 56
7	Su	4 20 5 3	7 22	10 22	3 21	2 9	6 53	8 23	Venus conj. Uranus. Uran. 22 m. N. [1712]				5 32	6 33	2 37
8	M	5 42 6 13	8 37	11 37	4 37	3 152	7 15	9 9	Low Sunday. [Fixed, 1794.]				5 30	6 34	3 14
9	Tu	6 53 7 18	9 37	12 37	5 37	3 155	7 33	9 55	Mars in Gemini. Guizot's father guillotined.				5 28	6 35	3 46
10	W	7 43 8 3	10 32	1 2	6 22	1 15	8 0	10 41	Jupiter in mer. 9 53 ev. U.S. Govt. beh'd '47				5 26	6 37	4 17
11	Th	8 23 8 40	10 59	1 42	6 53	1 2	8 22	11 28	Mercury conj. Saturn. Ld. Lovat inc'd '16				5 24	6 38	4 47
12	F	8 57 9 13	11 32	1 46	7 32	0 46	8 43	10 16	Saturn conj. moon. Canning born, 1770.				5 23	6 39	5 18
13	Sa	9 33 9 49		2 52	8 8	0 30	9 6	1 6	High tides. Henry Clay born, 1777.				5 21	6 40	sets
14	Su	10 7 10 24	0 26	3 28	8 43	0 15	9 27	1 59	Venus in Aries. Catholic Relief a law, '29.				5 19	6 42	8 2
15	M	10 43 11 1	1 2	4 2	9 20	0 0	9 49	2 54	Jupiter in merid. 9 32 ev. [Sicily ind. '48]				5 18	6 43	9 12
16	Tu	11 19 11 4	1 38	4 38	9 53	before	10 10	3 51	Saturn in Pisces. Shakspeare born, 1564.				5 16	6 44	10 21
17	W	12 0 0	2 19	5 19	10 42	0 29	10 31	4 49	Uranus conj. Sun. Irish Legist. ind'd 1732.				5 14	6 45	11 26
18	Th	0 23 0 44	3 3	6 3	11 23	0 43	10 52	5 43	Moon high. Mercury sup. conj. Sun.				5 12	6 47	12 0
19	F	1 10 1 38	3 57	6 57		0 56	11 13	6 45	Mars conj. moon. Virginia elections.				5 11	6 48	1 20
20	Sa	2 8 2 45	5 4	8 4	1 4	1 10	11 34	7 41	Low tides. But. Lexington, 1775.				5 9	6 49	1 21
21	Su	3 26 4 9	6 28	9 28	2 28	1 22	11 54	8 34	Byron died, 1824. Louis Napol'n b. 1808.				5 6	6 50	2 7
22	M	4 42 5 34	7 53	10 53	3 53	1 35	12 14	9 25	Jupiter in meri. 9 2 ev. Bat. St. Jacinto, '36				5 6	6 51	2 48
23	Tu	6 15 6 46	8 34	11 34	5 6	1 47	12 34	10 15	Jupiter conj. moon. Fielding born, 1707.				5 4	6 53	3 24
24	W	7 15 7 40	9 59	12 59	5 4	1 58	12 54	11 3	St. George. Sirius and St. West. arr'd at				5 3	6 54	3 58
25	Th	8 5 8 28	10 47	1 24	6 47	2 9	13 14	11 52	Jupiter in merid. 8 50 ev. [N. York, 1838.				5 1	6 55	4 30
26	F	8 49 9 7	11 26	2 8	7 26	2 20	13 33	12 1	Venus in Aries. Cromwell born, 1599.				4 59	6 56	rises
27	Sa	9 29 9 47		2 38	8 6	2 30	13 52	0 40	High tides. David Huane born, 1717.				4 58	6 57	7 11
28	Su	10 6 10 25	0 25	3 25	8 44	2 39	14 11	1 28	Mars in Gemini. Kosuth born, 1806.				4 56	6 59	8 14
29	M	10 41 10 58	1 0	4 0	9 17	2 48	14 30	2 17	Venus in Taurus. Monroe born, 1758.				4 55	7 0	9 15
30	Tu	11 15 11 33	1 34	4 34	9 52	2 56	14 49	3 6	Jupiter in Leo. Rufus King died, 1827.				4 53	7 1	10 12
									Venus in Leo. Mars conj. Pollux. Wash- ington inaug. '89. Bat. Fontenoy '45.				4 52	7 2	11 3

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Mass., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvaniam, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., o. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Marylnd Delte, Virginia, Kentucky, so. p. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NORLEANS, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 43	6 25	11 23	5 44	6 24	11 19	5 44	6 24	11 17	5 46	6 23	11 15	5 48	6 21	11 8	5 48	6 20	11 2	5 50	6 19	10 56
3	5 41	6 27	<i>morn.</i>	5 42	6 26	<i>morn.</i>	5 43	6 25	<i>morn.</i>	5 44	6 24	<i>morn.</i>	5 47	6 22	<i>morn.</i>	5 47	6 21	11 55	5 49	6 19	11 48
4	5 40	6 28	0 17	5 41	6 27	0 13	5 41	6 26	0 11	5 42	6 25	0 8	5 45	6 23	0 1	5 46	6 21	<i>morn.</i>	5 47	6 20	<i>morn.</i>
5	5 39	6 29	1 7	5 39	6 28	1 2	5 40	6 27	1 1	5 41	6 26	0 58	5 43	6 24	0 51	5 45	6 22	0 44	5 46	6 20	0 37
6	5 36	6 30	1 53	5 37	6 29	1 49	5 38	6 28	1 47	5 39	6 27	1 44	5 42	6 25	1 37	5 43	6 23	1 31	5 45	6 21	1 24
7	5 35	6 31	2 34	5 36	6 30	2 29	5 37	6 29	2 28	5 37	6 28	2 25	5 40	6 26	2 19	5 42	6 23	2 13	5 44	6 22	2 7
8	5 33	6 32	3 11	5 34	6 31	3 8	5 35	6 30	3 6	5 36	6 29	3 4	5 39	6 26	2 58	5 41	6 24	2 53	5 43	6 23	2 48
9	5 31	6 33	3 44	5 32	6 32	3 42	5 33	6 31	3 40	5 34	6 30	3 29	5 37	6 27	3 34	5 39	6 25	3 20	5 41	6 23	3 26
10	5 30	6 34	4 17	5 31	6 33	4 15	5 32	6 32	4 14	5 33	6 31	4 13	5 36	6 28	4 10	5 38	6 26	4 7	5 40	6 24	4 1
11	5 28	6 36	4 46	5 29	6 34	4 45	5 30	6 33	4 45	5 31	6 32	4 45	5 34	6 29	4 43	5 37	6 26	4 42	5 39	6 25	4 40
12	5 26	6 37	5 18	5 28	6 35	5 18	5 29	6 34	5 18	5 30	6 33	5 17	5 33	6 30	5 17	5 36	6 27	5 17	5 38	6 25	5 17
13	5 25	6 38	<i>sets</i>	5 26	6 36	<i>sets</i>	5 27	6 35	<i>sets</i>	5 28	6 34	<i>sets</i>	5 31	6 30	<i>sets</i>	5 34	6 28	<i>sets</i>	5 37	6 26	<i>sets</i>
14	5 23	6 39	8 0	5 25	6 37	7 57	5 26	6 36	7 56	5 27	6 35	7 55	5 30	6 31	7 51	5 33	6 28	7 48	5 36	6 26	7 44
15	5 21	6 40	9 9	5 23	6 38	9 6	5 24	6 37	9 5	5 25	6 36	9 5	5 29	6 32	8 58	5 32	6 29	8 53	5 35	6 27	8 48
16	5 20	6 41	10 18	5 22	6 39	10 14	5 22	6 38	10 12	5 24	6 37	10 10	5 28	6 30	10 3	5 31	6 30	9 57	5 34	6 28	9 51
17	5 18	6 42	11 23	5 20	6 40	11 18	5 21	6 39	11 16	5 23	6 38	11 14	5 27	6 34	11 7	5 30	6 31	11 0	5 32	6 28	10 53
18	5 16	6 43	<i>morn.</i>	5 19	6 41	<i>morn.</i>	5 20	6 40	<i>morn.</i>	5 21	6 39	<i>morn.</i>	5 26	6 35	<i>morn.</i>	5 2	6 30	11 69	5 31	6 29	11 62
19	5 15	6 45	0 22	5 17	6 42	0 18	5 18	6 41	0 16	5 20	6 40	0 13	5 24	6 37	0 8	5 27	6 32	<i>morn.</i>	5 20	6 29	<i>morn.</i>
20	5 13	6 46	1 17	5 16	6 43	1 13	5 17	6 42	1 11	5 18	6 41	1 9	5 23	6 38	1 2	5 26	6 33	0 56	5 29	6 30	0 49
21	5 12	6 47	2 4	5 14	6 44	2 0	5 15	6 43	1 58	5 17	6 42	1 56	5 21	6 39	1 50	5 25	6 33	1 45	5 28	6 31	1 29
22	5 10	6 48	2 45	5 13	6 45	2 42	5 14	6 44	2 41	5 16	6 42	2 39	5 20	6 40	2 35	5 24	6 34	2 31	5 27	6 31	2 26
23	5 9	6 49	3 22	5 11	6 46	3 21	5 12	6 45	3 20	5 14	6 43	3 19	5 19	6 40	3 15	5 23	6 35	3 12	5 26	6 32	3 9
24	5 7	6 50	3 57	5 10	6 47	3 55	5 11	6 46	3 56	5 13	6 44	3 55	5 18	6 41	3 53	5 21	6 36	3 52	5 25	6 33	3 50
25	5 6	6 51	4 30	5 8	6 48	4 29	5 10	6 47	4 29	5 11	6 45	4 28	5 17	6 42	4 29	5 20	6 36	4 29	5 24	6 33	4 29
26	5 4	6 52	<i>rises</i>	5 7	6 49	<i>rises</i>	5 8	6 48	<i>rises</i>	5 10	6 46	<i>rises</i>	5 15	6 42	<i>rises</i>	5 19	6 37	<i>rises</i>	5 23	6 34	<i>rises</i>
27	5 3	6 53	7 9	5 6	6 50	7 7	5 7	6 49	7 6	5 9	6 47	7 6	5 14	6 43	7 0	5 18	6 38	6 57	5 22	6 34	6 53
28	5 1	6 53	8 11	5 4	6 51	8 8	5 6	6 50	8 7	5 8	6 48	8 5	5 13	6 44	8 0	5 17	6 38	7 55	5 21	6 35	7 40
29	5 0	6 56	9 12	5 3	6 52	9 8	5 4	6 51	9 6	5 6	6 49	9 4	5 11	6 45	8 58	5 16	6 39	8 52	5 20	6 36	8 56
30	4 58	6 57	10 8	5 2	6 54	10 4	5 3	6 52	10 2	5 5	6 50	9 59	5 10	6 45	9 52	5 15	6 40	9 46	5 19	6 36	9 39
31	4 57	6 58	10 59	5 1	6 55	10 55	5 1	6 53	10 53	5 4	6 51	10 50	5 9	6 46	10 43	5 14	6 41	10 26	5 18	6 37	10 29

[illegible]

3d Spring Month. 1

MAY, 1850.

[Begins on Wednesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, s. pt. N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Maryland Del., Virginia, Kentucky, s. pt. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee; Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N. S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif. a.			Calendar for NORLEANS. Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	4 56.7	2 0 43	4 59.6	56 11 43	4 58.6	56 11 43	5 06.54	11 42	5 2.6	62 11 39	5 8.6	46 11 32	5 13.6	42 11 25	5 17.6	37 11 18	5 17.6	37 11 18	5 17.6	37 11 18	
3	4 54.7	1 <i>morn.</i>	4 56.6	57 <i>morn.</i>	4 56.6	57 <i>morn.</i>	5 16.53	<i>morn.</i>	5 16.53	<i>morn.</i>	5 7.6	47 <i>morn.</i>	5 12.6	43 <i>morn.</i>	5 16.6	38 <i>morn.</i>	5 16.6	38 <i>morn.</i>	5 16.6	38 <i>morn.</i>	
4	4 53.7	2 0 30	4 56.6	58 0 26	4 58.6	56 0 24	5 06.54	0 22	5 06.54	0 22	5 6.6	48 0 16	5 11.6	43 0 9	5 16.6	38 0 2	5 16.6	38 0 2	5 16.6	38 0 2	
5	4 52.7	3 1 9	4 55.6	59 1 5	4 57.6	57 1 4	4 59.6	55 1 1	4 59.6	55 1 1	5 4.6	49 0 55	5 10.6	44 0 50	5 15.6	39 0 44	5 15.6	39 0 44	5 15.6	39 0 44	
6	4 50.7	4 1 44	4 54.7	0 1 41	4 55.6	58 1 39	4 58.6	56 1 35	5 4.6	50 1 33	5 4.6	50 1 33	5 9.6	45 1 28	5 14.6	40 1 23	5 14.6	40 1 23	5 14.6	40 1 23	
7	4 49.7	5 2 15	4 53.7	1 2 13	4 54.6	59 2 12	4 57.6	57 2 11	5 3.6	51 2 7	5 3.6	51 2 7	5 8.6	46 2 4	5 13.6	40 2 0	5 13.6	40 2 0	5 13.6	40 2 0	
8	4 48.7	6 2 45	4 52.7	2 2 44	4 53.7	0 2 43	4 56.6	58 2 43	5 2.6	52 2 40	5 2.6	52 2 40	5 7.6	46 2 28	5 12.6	41 2 30	5 12.6	41 2 30	5 12.6	41 2 30	
9	4 47.7	7 3 16	4 51.7	3 3 15	4 52.7	1 3 15	4 54.6	59 3 15	5 1.6	53 3 14	5 1.6	53 3 14	5 6.6	47 3 13	5 11.6	42 3 12	5 11.6	42 3 12	5 11.6	42 3 12	
10	4 46.7	8 3 45	4 49.7	4 3 46	4 51.7	2 3 46	4 53.7	2 3 46	5 0.6	54 3 46	5 0.6	54 3 46	5 5.6	47 3 47	5 11.6	43 3 43	5 11.6	43 3 43	5 11.6	43 3 43	
11	4 44.7	9 4 19	4 48.7	5 4 20	4 50.7	3 4 21	4 52.7	1 4 21	4 53.6	54 4 24	5 5.6	48 4 24	5 4.6	48 4 26	5 10.6	43 4 28	5 10.6	43 4 28	5 10.6	43 4 28	
12	4 43.7	10 <i>sets</i>	4 47.7	6 <i>sets</i>	4 49.7	4 <i>sets</i>	4 51.7	2 <i>sets</i>	4 52.6	55 <i>sets</i>	5 4.6	49 <i>sets</i>	5 3.6	49 <i>sets</i>	5 9.6	44 <i>sets</i>	5 9.6	44 <i>sets</i>	5 9.6	44 <i>sets</i>	
13	4 42.7	11 8 2	4 46.7	7 7 58	4 48.7	5 7 56	4 50.7	2 7 54	4 51.6	56 7 48	5 3.6	49 7 43	5 2.6	49 7 43	5 9.6	44 7 37	5 9.6	44 7 37	5 9.6	44 7 37	
14	4 41.7	12 9 11	4 45.7	8 9 6	4 47.7	6 9 4	4 49.7	3 9 2	4 50.6	57 8 55	5 2.6	50 8 49	5 1.6	50 8 49	5 8.6	45 8 42	5 8.6	45 8 42	5 8.6	45 8 42	
15	4 40.7	13 10 14	4 44.7	9 10 10	4 46.7	7 10 8	4 48.7	4 10 5	4 49.6	58 9 58	5 1.6	51 9 51	5 0.6	51 9 51	5 7.6	46 9 44	5 7.6	46 9 44	5 7.6	46 9 44	
16	4 39.7	14 11 13	4 43.7	10 11 8	4 45.7	7 11 6	4 47.7	5 11 4	4 48.6	59 10 57	5 0.6	52 10 50	4 5.6	52 10 50	5 6.6	47 10 40	5 6.6	47 10 40	5 6.6	47 10 40	
17	4 38.7	15 <i>morn.</i>	4 42.7	11 12 0	4 44.7	8 11 58	4 46.7	6 11 56	4 47.6	60	5 0.6	53 11 44	4 4.6	53 11 44	5 5.6	47 11 38	5 5.6	47 11 38	5 5.6	47 11 38	
18	4 37.7	16 0 4	4 41.7	12 <i>morn.</i>	4 43.7	9 <i>morn.</i>	4 45.7	7 <i>morn.</i>	4 46.7	7 <i>morn.</i>	5 0.6	54 0 37	4 3.6	54 0 37	5 4.6	47 16 30	5 4.6	47 16 30	5 4.6	47 16 30	
19	4 36.7	17 0 49	4 40.7	13 0 45	4 42.7	10 0 44	4 44.7	8 0 42	4 45.7	8 0 42	4 53.7	0 0 37	4 48.6	6 4 0	5 3.6	48 0 27	5 3.6	48 0 27	5 3.6	48 0 27	
20	4 35.7	18 1 27	4 39.7	14 1 24	4 41.7	11 1 23	4 43.7	9 1 22	4 44.7	9 1 22	4 52.7	1 1 18	4 48.6	6 54	5 1.6	48 1 11	5 1.6	48 1 11	5 1.6	48 1 11	
21	4 34.7	19 2 1	4 38.7	15 2 0	4 40.7	12 1 59	4 43.7	10 1 58	4 44.7	10 1 58	4 51.7	1 1 54	4 47.6	6 56	5 0.6	48 2 1	5 0.6	48 2 1	5 0.6	48 2 1	
22	4 33.7	20 2 32	4 37.7	16 2 32	4 40.7	13 2 31	4 43.7	11 2 31	4 44.7	11 2 31	4 50.7	2 2 30	4 46.6	6 58	4 5.6	48 3 9	4 5.6	48 3 9	4 5.6	48 3 9	
23	4 32.7	21 3 2	4 36.7	17 3 3	4 39.7	14 3 3	4 42.7	11 3 3	4 43.7	11 3 3	4 49.7	3 3 3	4 45.6	6 56	4 4.6	48 3 56	4 4.6	48 3 56	4 4.6	48 3 56	
24	4 31.7	22 3 33	4 35.7	18 3 34	4 38.7	15 3 35	4 41.7	12 3 36	4 42.7	12 3 36	4 48.7	4 3 38	4 44.6	6 57	4 3.6	48 4 31	4 3.6	48 4 31	4 3.6	48 4 31	
25	4 31.7	23 4 5	4 35.7	19 4 7	4 37.7	16 4 7	4 41.7	13 4 10	4 42.7	13 4 10	4 47.7	5 4 14	4 44.6	6 58	4 1.6	48 5 17	4 1.6	48 5 17	4 1.6	48 5 17	
26	4 30.7	24 <i>rises</i>	4 34.7	20 <i>rises</i>	4 37.7	17 <i>rises</i>	4 40.7	14 <i>rises</i>	4 41.7	14 <i>rises</i>	4 47.7	6 <i>rises</i>	4 43.6	6 58	4 0.6	48 6 15	4 0.6	48 6 15	4 0.6	48 6 15	
27	4 29.7	25 7 59	4 34.7	21 7 55	4 36.7	17 7 53	4 39.7	15 7 51	4 40.7	15 7 51	4 47.7	7 7 44	4 42.6	6 59	3 58.6	48 7 28	3 58.6	48 7 28	3 58.6	48 7 28	
28	4 29.7	25 8 53	4 34.7	21 8 49	4 36.7	18 8 47	4 39.7	15 8 44	4 40.7	15 8 44	4 47.7	8 8 37	4 42.6	7 0	4 57.6	48 8 19	4 57.6	48 8 19	4 57.6	48 8 19	
29	4 28.7	26 9 42	4 33.7	22 9 38	4 35.7	19 9 36	4 38.7	16 9 33	4 39.7	16 9 33	4 47.7	9 9 26	4 42.6	7 1	5 6.6	48 9 11	5 6.6	48 9 11	5 6.6	48 9 11	
30	4 27.7	27 10 26	4 32.7	23 10 23	4 34.7	20 10 21	4 37.7	17 10 19	4 38.7	17 10 19	4 47.7	10 10 14	4 42.6	7 2	5 15.6	48 10 2	5 15.6	48 10 2	5 15.6	48 10 2	
31	4 27.7	28 11 8	4 32.7	23 11 4	4 34.7	20 11 2	4 37.7	17 11 0	4 38.7	17 11 0	4 47.7	11 10 52	4 42.6	7 3	5 24.6	48 10 47	5 24.6	48 10 47	5 24.6	48 10 47	

May 2, St. Athanasius. May 8, Gen. Stark d. 1822. May 9, Bat. of Racaca de la Palma, 1840. May 15, National Assembly of France invaded, 1848. May 17, Talleyrand died, 1838. May 29, Bea. Wexford, 1798. May 30, Macintosh died, 1832.

		Moon's Phas.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Phila'd'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Or'ns.	Calendar for			
		D.									PORTLAND,			
		Last Quar.	2 11 5 ev.	11 2 ev.	10 50 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 26 ev.	9 46 ev.	Me., N.H., Ver-			
		New Moon	10 2 38 mo.	2 35 mo.	2 23 mo.	2 19 mo.	2 11 mo.	2 4 mo.	1 59 mo.	1 19 mo.	mont, Rochest'r			
		1st Quar.	16 6 41 ev.	6 38 ev.	5 26 ev.	5 22 ev.	5 14 ev.	5 7 ev.	5 2 ev.	4 22 ev.	N. Y., Gr'n Bay,			
		Full Moon	24 9 29 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 14 mo.	9 10 mo.	9 2 mo.	8 55 mo.	8 50 mo.	8 10 mo.	Wia., Toronto,			
											U.C. & Oregon.			
		High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	Sun's mer.	Sun's mer.	Moon's mer.	7 St's mer.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.				Sun ris.	Sun sets.	Blood rises.
		morn. even.	morn. even.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.							
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.							
1	Sa	0 23	0 43	3 2	6 2	11 24	2 34	23 5	4 57	10 58		4 18	7 37	morn
2	Su	1 5	1 28	3 47	6 47	—	2 24	22 13	5 42	10 55		4 18	7 37	0 19
3	M	1 51	2 17	4 36	7 36	0 36	2 14	22 20	6 26	10 52		4 17	7 38	0 48
4	Tu	2 44	3 19	5 38	8 38	1 38	2 42	27 7	7 11	10 43		4 17	7 39	1 16
5	W	3 57	4 29	6 48	9 48	2 48	1 54	22 34	7 57	10 40		4 17	7 40	1 45
6	Th	5 0	5 32	7 51	10 51	3 51	1 43	22 40	8 44	10 40		4 16	7 41	2 14
7	Fr	6 1	6 31	8 50	11 50	4 50	1 32	22 46	9 34	10 36		4 16	7 41	2 46
8	Sa	6 57	7 23	9 42	0 18	5 42	1 21	22 52	10 27	10 32		4 16	7 42	3 21
9	Su	7 46	8 10	10 29	1 5	6 29	1 22	22 57	11 25	10 28		4 16	7 42	4 4
10	M	8 33	8 56	11 15	1 52	7 15	0 58	23 2	12 25	10 24		4 15	7 43	sets
11	Tu	9 18	9 43	—	2 37	8 2	0 46	23 6	1 27	10 20		4 15	7 43	9 5
12	W	10 10	10 29	0 23	3 23	8 48	0 33	23 10	2 29	10 16		4 15	7 44	10 2
13	Th	10 52	11 16	1 11	4 11	9 35	0 27	23 14	3 29	10 12		4 15	7 44	10 50
14	Fr	11 40	—	2 9	5 9	10 26	0 8	23 17	4 26	10 8		4 15	7 45	11 30
15	Sa	0 7	0 32	2 51	5 51	11 17	after.	23 20	5 19	10 4		4 15	7 45	morn
16	Su	0 58	1 26	3 45	6 45	—	0 17	23 22	6 10	10 0		4 15	7 46	0 4
17	M	1 55	2 26	4 45	7 45	0 45	0 30	23 24	6 59	9 56		4 15	7 46	0 37
18	Tu	2 58	3 32	5 51	8 51	1 51	0 43	23 25	7 45	9 53		4 15	7 47	1 6
19	W	4 8	4 40	6 59	9 59	2 59	0 55	23 26	8 33	9 49		4 15	7 47	1 35
20	Th	5 11	5 44	8 11	3 4	3	1	23 27	9 19	9 45		4 15	7 47	2 9
21	Fr	6 14	6 44	9 3	—	5 3	1	23 27	10 6	9 41		4 15	7 48	2 37
22	Sa	7 12	7 38	9 57	0 31	5 57	1	23 27	10 55	9 33		4 16	7 48	3 12
23	Su	8 0	8 23	10 44	1 19	6 44	1	23 27	11 43	9 33		4 16	7 48	ris
24	M	8 45	9 5	11 24	2 4	7 24	0	23 26	morn	9 29		4 16	7 48	7 43
25	Tu	9 25	9 44	—	2 44	8 3	2	23 24	0 32	9 25		4 16	7 48	8 29
26	W	10 10	10 20	0 20	3 20	8 39	2	23 23	1 20	9 21		4 17	7 48	9 11
27	Th	10 35	10 55	0 57	3 57	9 14	2	23 23	2 7	9 17		4 17	7 48	9 47
28	Fr	11 11	11 29	1 30	4 30	9 48	2	23 18	2 53	9 13		4 18	7 48	10 20
29	Sa	11 45	—	2 4	5 4	10 23	3	23 15	3 38	9 9		4 18	7 48	10 51
30	Su	0 4	0 23	2 42	5 42	11 0	3	23 11	4 23	9 5		4 19	7 48	11 19

1st Summer Month.]

JUNE, 1850.

[Begins on Saturday.

	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penna- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Maryl'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.					
Day of the Month.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
1	4 26	7 30	morn	1 31	7 24	morn	4 33	7 21	morn	4 36	7 19	morn	4 46	7 10	morn	4 52	7 3	morn	4 59	6 56	11 59			
2	4 25	7 30	0 16	4 30	7 25	0 14	4 33	7 22	0 13	4 36	7 19	0 11	4 45	7 10	0 7	4 52	7 3	0 3	4 59	6 56	11 59			
3	4 25	7 31	0 46	4 30	7 26	0 44	4 32	7 23	0 44	4 36	7 20	0 43	4 45	7 11	0 40	4 52	7 4	0 37	4 58	6 57	12 04			
4	4 24	7 32	1 15	4 30	7 26	1 14	4 32	7 24	1 14	4 35	7 21	1 13	4 45	7 11	1 12	4 52	7 4	1 11	4 59	6 57	1 19			
5	4 24	7 32	1 45	4 29	7 27	1 45	4 32	7 25	1 45	4 35	7 21	1 45	4 45	7 12	1 45	4 52	7 5	1 45	4 58	6 58	1 45			
6	4 24	7 33	2 15	4 29	7 28	2 16	4 31	7 25	2 16	4 35	7 22	2 17	4 44	7 12	2 16	4 51	7 5	2 20	4 58	6 58	2 21			
7	4 23	7 34	2 47	4 29	7 28	2 49	4 31	7 26	2 50	4 34	7 23	2 51	4 44	7 13	2 51	4 51	7 6	2 57	4 58	6 59	3 0			
8	4 23	7 34	3 23	4 29	7 29	3 26	4 31	7 26	3 27	4 34	7 23	3 29	4 44	7 14	3 33	4 51	7 6	3 37	4 58	6 59	3 42			
9	4 23	7 35	4 7	4 28	7 30	4 11	4 31	7 27	4 12	4 34	7 24	4 15	4 43	7 14	4 21	4 51	7 7	4 26	4 58	7 0	4 32			
10	4 23	7 36	sets	4 28	7 30	sets	4 30	7 28	sets	4 34	7 24	sets	4 43	7 15	sets	4 51	7 7	sets	4 58	7 0	sets			
11	4 22	7 36	9 2	4 28	7 31	8 57	4 30	7 28	8 55	4 34	7 25	8 52	4 43	7 15	8 45	4 51	7 8	8 32	4 58	7 1	8 31			
12	4 22	7 37	9 58	4 28	7 31	9 54	4 30	7 29	9 52	4 34	7 25	9 50	4 43	7 16	9 43	4 51	7 8	9 37	4 58	7 1	9 30			
13	4 22	7 37	10 47	4 28	7 32	10 43	4 30	7 29	10 42	4 34	7 26	10 40	4 43	7 16	10 34	4 51	7 8	10 29	4 58	7 1	10 23			
14	4 22	7 38	11 23	4 28	7 33	11 26	4 30	7 29	11 24	4 34	7 26	11 23	4 43	7 16	11 19	4 51	7 9	11 14	4 58	7 2	11 10			
15	4 22	7 38	morn	4 28	7 33	morn	4 30	7 30	12 0	4 34	7 26	11 59	4 43	7 16	11 56	4 51	7 9	11 54	4 58	7 2	11 51			
16	4 22	7 38	0 2	4 28	7 33	0 1	4 30	7 30	morn	4 34	7 27	morn	4 43	7 17	morn	4 51	7 9	morn	4 58	7 2	morn			
17	4 22	7 39	0 36	4 28	7 33	0 35	4 30	7 31	0 35	4 34	7 27	0 34	4 43	7 18	0 33	4 51	7 10	0 32	4 58	7 3	0 31			
18	4 23	7 39	1 7	4 28	7 33	1 7	4 30	7 31	1 7	4 34	7 28	1 7	4 43	7 18	1 7	4 51	7 10	1 8	4 58	7 3	1 8			
19	4 23	7 39	1 36	4 28	7 34	1 37	4 30	7 31	1 38	4 34	7 28	1 39	4 43	7 18	1 40	4 52	7 10	1 42	4 59	7 3	1 44			
20	4 23	7 40	2 10	4 28	7 34	2 13	4 31	7 32	2 14	4 34	7 28	2 15	4 43	7 18	2 15	4 52	7 11	2 21	4 59	7 3	2 25			
21	4 23	7 40	2 29	4 29	7 34	2 42	4 31	7 32	2 43	4 34	7 28	2 45	4 44	7 19	2 50	4 52	7 11	2 54	4 59	7 4	2 59			
22	4 23	7 40	3 15	4 29	7 34	3 18	4 31	7 32	3 20	4 35	7 28	3 22	4 44	7 19	3 26	4 52	7 11	3 33	4 59	7 4	3 29			
23	4 23	7 40	ris	4 29	7 34	ris	4 31	7 32	ris	4 35	7 29	ris	4 44	7 19	ris	4 52	7 11	ris	5 0	7 4	ris			
24	4 23	7 40	7 39	4 29	7 35	7 34	4 32	7 32	7 32	4 35	7 29	7 30	4 44	7 19	7 22	4 53	7 11	7 15	5 0	7 4	7 8			
25	4 24	7 41	8 25	4 29	7 35	8 21	4 32	7 33	8 19	4 35	7 29	8 16	4 44	7 20	8 9	4 53	7 11	8 2	5 0	7 4	7 55			
26	4 24	7 41	9 7	4 30	7 35	9 3	4 32	7 33	9 1	4 36	7 29	8 59	4 44	7 20	8 52	4 53	7 12	8 46	5 0	7 4	8 29			
27	4 25	7 41	9 44	4 30	7 35	9 41	4 33	7 33	9 39	4 36	7 29	9 37	4 45	7 20	9 31	4 54	7 12	9 28	5 1	7 4	8 50			
28	4 25	7 40	10 18	4 30	7 35	10 15	4 33	7 33	10 14	4 37	7 29	10 12	4 45	7 20	10 7	4 54	7 12	10 3	5 1	7 5	9 58			
29	4 25	7 40	10 50	4 31	7 35	10 47	4 33	7 33	10 46	4 37	7 29	10 45	4 45	7 20	10 42	4 54	7 12	10 59	5 1	7 6	10 55			
30	4 26	7 40	11 18	4 31	7 35	11 17	4 34	7 33	11 16	4 37	7 29	11 15	4 46	7 20	11 12	4 55	7 12	11 11	5 2	7 5	11 9			

June 1, N. Y. Constitutional Conv'n met, 1846. June 6, Jeremy Bentham d. 1832; Bat. of Antirrh. 1798; Bat. Burlington Heights, 1813. June 7, Whig Nat. Convention met Independ. Hall, '48. June 8, Whigs nom. T. Taylor, '48; Paine d. 1803; Ch'vra in Canada, 1832. June 13, Luther excommunicated, 1520. June 15, Dr. Doule d. 1834; Polk d. 1849; Washington elected com.-in-chief, '75. June 18, Cobbett d. 1835. June 26, Sieyes d. '36. June 29, Boston tea tax (5 cts.) laid on in Eng. '67.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Star's Pos. Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle's N. Orle's.	Calendar for PORTLAND.
		D.							
		Last Quar. 2 1 17 ev.	1 14 ev.	1 2 ev.	0 28 ev.	0 50 ev.	0 43 ev.	0 38 ev. 11 58 mo.	Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr's Bay, U.S., Toronto, W.C. & Oregon.
		New Moon 5 9 46 mo.	9 43 mo.	9 31 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 12 mo.	9 7 mo. 8 27 mo.	
		First Quar. 10 2 0 mo.	1 57 mo.	1 45 mo.	1 41 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 26 mo.	1 21 mo. 0 41 mo.	
		Full Moon 24 6 43 mo.	0 40 mo.	0 28 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 16 mo.	0 9 mo.	0 4 mo. 11 24 ev.	
		Last Quar. 31 11 15 ev.						11 56 ev. 11 15 ev.	
		High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	Sun's Moon 7 St's	Full moon at N. O. on the 23d, 11 24 ev.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			
		East. Philad'a.	Chas. meri.	Dec. meri.					
		mor. even.	even.	even.	mor. even.				
		h. m. b. m. h. m. b. m.	h. m. b. m.	h. m. b. m.	h. m. b. m.				
1	Mo	0 41 0 0	3 16 10 11	41 36 23	7 5 6 9	1			
2	Tu	1 22 1 44	4 3 7 0	3 37 33	3 55 0 8	2			
3	W	2 7 2 34	4 53 7 53	0 53 3 43	22 58 6 26	3			
4	Th	3 2 3 24	5 53 8 53	1 53 3 59	22 53 7 23	4			
5	Fr	4 10 4 34	6 53 9 53	2 59 4 10	22 48 8 14	5			
6	Sa	5 11 5 44	8 3 11 3	4 5 4 20	22 42 9 8	6			
7	Su	6 15 6 47	9 6 5 6	5 6 4 20	22 36 10 6	7			
8	Mo	7 15 7 40	10 1 0 34	6 1 4 20	22 29 11 7	8			
9	Tu	8 8 8 35	10 54 1 27	6 54 4 22	22 20 12 8	9			
10	W	9 1 9 24	11 45 2 20	7 45 4 22	22 15 1 13	10			
11	Th	9 54 10 19	0 13 3 13	8 28 5 22	27 2 13	11			
12	Fr	10 43 11 6	1 2 4 9	9 25 5 14	21 59 3 10	12			
13	Sa	11 30 11 56	1 49 4 40	10 15 6 23	21 50 4 4	13			
14	Su		0 21 2 40	4 40 11 5	6 23 21 4	14			
15	Mo	0 45 1 11	3 30 6 30	11 54 5 35	21 52 5 43	15			
16	Tu	1 35 2 1	4 20 7 20	0 29 5 41	21 52 6 36	16			
17	W	2 27 2 56	5 15 8 15	1 15 5 45	21 12 7 17	17			
18	Th	3 25 4 0	6 19 9 19	2 15 5 51	21 2 8 5	18			
19	Fr	4 32 5 3	7 22 10 22	3 22 5 56	20 51 8 52	19			
20	Sa	5 27 6 11	8 50 11 30	4 30 6 20	40 9 40	20			
21	Su	6 49 7 14	9 53 0 6	5 33 6 32	20 10 28	21			
22	Mo	7 41 8 4	10 53 0 6	6 23 6 50	20 17 11 17	22			
23	Tu	8 25 8 49	11 8 1 47	7 8 6 7	20 5 20	23			
24	W	9 2 9 26	11 45 2 28	7 45 7 10	52 0 4	24			
25	Th	9 46 10 0	0 3 5 8	8 32 6 10	19 40 0 51	25			
26	Fr	10 22 10 35	0 40 3 40	8 54 6 10	19 26 1 36	26			
27	Sa	10 51 11 8	1 10 4 10	9 27 6 10	19 13 2 21	27			
28	Su	11 24 11 49	1 43 4 43	9 59 6 9	18 59 3 6	28			
29	Mo	11 58	2 17 5 17	10 35 6 8	18 45 3 48	29			
30	Tu	0 16 0 35	3 52 5 52	11 11 6 18	31 4 32	30			
31	W	0 52 1 11	3 20 6 20	11 52 6 18	31 16 5 17	31			

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1850.

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Mass.	Calendar for N. YORK CITY.	Calendar for PHILADEL.	Calendar for WASHING-	Calendar for RALEIGH.	Calendar for CHARLES'S.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS.
	R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	North part of N. Jersey, Penn., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	So. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	TON, Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.	N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.	Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun's Moon ris's sets rises.
1	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
2	1 26 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
3	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
4	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
5	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
6	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
7	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
8	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
9	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
10	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
11	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
12	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
13	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
14	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
15	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
16	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
17	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
18	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
19	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
20	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
21	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
22	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
23	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
24	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
25	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
26	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
27	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
28	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
29	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
30	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43
31	4 27 7 40 11 45	4 32 7 35 11 45	4 34 7 33 11 45	4 38 7 29 11 45	4 46 7 20 11 44	4 55 7 12 11 44	5 2 7 6 11 43

July 1, Col. Isaac Barre d. 1802. July 3, Rousseau d. 78. July 4, Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe d. July 5, Agiere d. 180. July 6, Marshall d. 35. July 7, Sheridan d. 1816. July 8, Burke d. 97. July 25, Bat. Landy's Lane, '14.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phas.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charlee'n.	N. Or'n's.	Calendar for	
		D.									PORTLAND,	
		Last Quar.	1	0 35 mo	0 32 mo	0 20 mo	0 16 mo	0 8 mo	0 1 mo		Me., N.H., Ver-	
		New Moon	7	4 62 ev.	4 49 ev.	4 37 ev.	4 33 ev.	4 25 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 13 ev.	mont, Rochest'r	
		First Quar.	14	1 5 ev.	1 2 ev.	0 50 ev.	0 46 ev.	0 38 ev.	0 31 ev.	0 26 ev.	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,	
		Full Moon	22	4 30 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 11 ev.	4 3 ev.	3 56 ev.	3 51 ev.	Wis., Toronto,	
		Last Quar.	30	9 35 mo	9 33 mo	9 21 mo	9 17 mo	9 9 mo	9 2 mo	8 57 mo	U.C. & Oregon.	
		High water at N. York.		High water at Phil. Ch'n.	Sun meri.	Sun's meri.	Moon meri.	7 St's meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			Sun ris's sets
		morn. even.		even. even.	after. north.	Dec. meri.	morn.	morn.				Sun sets
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. m.	h. m.	h. m.				Moon rises.
1	Th	1 33	1 67	4 16	7 16	0 16	5 0 18	1 6	5	7	0	h. m.
2	Fr	2 20	2 48	5 7	8 7	1 7	5 56	17 46	6 56	6 66		h. m.
3	Sa	3 17	3 64	6 13	9 13	2 13	5 52	17 30	7 60	6 52		h. m.
4	Su	4 30	5 7	7 26	10 26	3 26	5 47	17 14	8 48	6 48		h. m.
5	M	6 42	6 22	8 41	11 41	4 41	6 41	16 58	9 49	6 44		h. m.
6	Tu	6 54	7 28	9 47	10 13	6 47	5 38	16 42	10 52	6 40		h. m.
7	W	7 57	8 25	10 44	1 16	6 44	4 25	16 25	11 54	6 36		h. m.
8	Th	8 52	9 16	11 35	2 11	7 36	5 21	16 8	12 54	6 32		h. m.
9	Fr	9 41	10 6	0 0	3 0	8 25	5 13	15 51	1 50	6 28		h. m.
10	Sa	10 20	10 52	0 49	3 49	9 11	5 15	15 34	2 44	6 24		h. m.
11	Su	11 15	11 38	1 34	4 34	9 57	4 56	15 16	3 35	6 20		h. m.
12	M	11 58		2 17	5 17	10 49	4 46	14 68	4 25	6 16		h. m.
13	Tu	0 20	0 44	3 3	6 3	11 24	4 36	14 40	5 13	6 12		h. m.
14	W	1 5	1 27	3 46	6 46		4 25	14 21	6 1	6 8		h. m.
15	Th	1 51	2 15	4 34	7 34	0 34	4 14	14 3	6 49	6 4		h. m.
16	Fr	2 41	3 9	5 28	8 28	1 28	4 13	14 4	7 37	6 1		h. m.
17	Sa	3 46	4 23	6 42	9 42	2 42	3 50	13 25	8 25	5 57		h. m.
18	Su	4 59	5 36	7 55	10 55	3 55	3 37	13 5	9 13	5 53		h. m.
19	M	6 13	6 51	9 10		4 10	3 24	12 46	10 1	5 49		h. m.
20	Tu	7 19	7 46	10 4	0 38	6 4	3 10	12 26	10 48	5 45		h. m.
21	W	8 9	8 30	10 49	1 28	6 49	2 55	12 6	11 34	5 41		h. m.
22	Th	8 50	9 17	11 26	2 9	7 26	2 40	11 46	12 09	5 37		h. m.
23	Fr	9 24	9 42		2 43	8 1	2 25	11 26	0 19	5 33		h. m.
24	Sa	9 58	10 13	0 17	3 17	8 32	2 9	11 5	1 3	5 29		h. m.
25	Su	10 30	10 44	0 49	3 49	9 3	1 53	10 45	1 47	5 25		h. m.
26	M	10 59	11 15	1 18	4 18	9 34	1 37	10 24	2 31	5 21		h. m.
27	Tu	11 32	11 48	1 51	4 51	10 7	1 20	10 3	3 15	5 17		h. m.
28	W		0 5	2 24	5 24	10 42	1 3	9 42	4 2	5 13		h. m.
29	Th	0 23	0 41	3 0	6 0	11 20	0 45	9 50	4 50	5 9		h. m.
30	Fr	1 1	1 22	3 41	6 41		0 27	8 59	5 42	6 6		h. m.
31	Sa	1 45	2 12	4 31	7 31	0 31	0 9	8 37	6 37	5 2		h. m.
[N. Carolina elections. Bat. Nile, '98.												
Moon W. of Aldebaran. Lemmas day.												
Low tides. Arkwright d. '92. [Anser, 1492.												
Saturn stationary. Columbus 1st sails for												
Venus in Leo. France abolished serfdom.												
Moon high. Wm. S. O'Brien arrested, '48.												
Venus conj. Jup. Transfiguration. Dan-												
moon in Perigee. [Tel O'Connell b. 1776.												
Mercury conj. m'n. H. tides. Ney shot, '15.												
Mars and Jupiter conj. m'n. Jas. Clinton												
Venus conj. moon. St. Lawrence. [b. 1736.												
Saturn in merid. 4.3 morn. [aged 83 1/2.												
Jupiter in Leo. Albert Gallatin d. 1849.												
Jupiter Dec. 3 deg. 21 m. N. Oregon act												
Printing invented, 1437. [passed, 1848.												
L. tides. Napa. b. 1769. [Bennington, '77.												
Venus in Virgo. Hull's surr. 1612. Bat.												
Saturn in Pisces. 600 build. burnt, Albany.												
Moon low. Capt. Thornton d. '47. '48.												
DeKalb d. 1780. Guerriere captured, 1812.												
Moon in Apogee. Battles of Contreras,												
H. tides. [S. Antonio, & Churubusco, 1847.												
Jupiter in Leo. Hercules and Pompeii												
Sun enters Virgo. [buried, 63.] [1814.												
St. Bartholomew. Washington tak. 8 p.m.												
Mars on equator. James Watt died, 1819.												
Saturn conj. moon. Adam Clarke d. 1832.												
Silas Wright died, 1847. De Grasse's fleet												
Mercury conj. Jup.; 1 dg. 43 m. S. [arr. '81												
Jupiter in Virgo. St. John beh'd. Locke												
Moon east of Aldebaran. [born, 1630.												
Venus 1 dg. N. of Spica. Bunyan d. 1628.												

Last Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1850.

[Begins on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	Calendar for PHILADEL., so, pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, Mary'nd, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so, pt. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.	Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets
	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
1	4 52 7 20	4 56 7 16	4 58 7 14	5 0 7 11	5 7 7 11	5 13 6 58	5 18 6 53
2	4 53 7 18	4 57 7 14	4 59 7 13	5 1 7 10	5 8 7 0	5 14 6 58	5 19 6 52
3	4 54 7 17	4 58 7 13	4 59 7 12	5 2 7 9	5 8 7 0	5 15 6 57	5 20 6 52
4	4 55 7 16	4 59 7 12	5 0 7 11	5 3 7 8	5 9 7 0	5 16 6 56	5 21 6 51
5	4 56 7 15	5 0 7 11	5 1 7 10	5 4 7 7	5 10 7 0	5 17 6 55	5 22 6 50
6	4 57 7 14	5 1 7 10	5 2 7 9	5 5 7 6	5 11 7 0	5 18 6 54	5 23 6 49
7	4 58 7 12	5 2 7 9	5 3 7 8	5 6 7 5	5 12 6 59	5 19 6 53	5 24 6 48
8	4 59 7 11	5 3 7 7	5 4 7 6	5 7 7 4	5 13 6 57	5 20 6 52	5 25 6 47
9	5 0 7 10	5 4 7 6	5 5 7 5	5 8 7 3	5 14 6 56	5 21 6 51	5 26 6 46
10	5 1 7 9	5 5 7 5	5 6 7 4	5 9 7 2	5 15 6 55	5 22 6 50	5 27 6 45
11	5 2 7 8	5 6 7 4	5 7 7 3	5 10 7 1	5 16 6 54	5 23 6 49	5 28 6 44
12	5 3 7 6	5 7 7 3	5 8 7 2	5 11 6 59	5 17 6 53	5 24 6 48	5 29 6 43
13	5 4 7 5	5 8 7 2	5 9 7 1	5 12 6 58	5 18 6 52	5 25 6 47	5 30 6 42
14	5 5 7 4	5 9 7 1	5 10 6 59	5 13 6 57	5 19 6 51	5 26 6 46	5 31 6 41
15	5 6 7 3	5 10 6 58	5 11 6 58	5 14 6 56	5 20 6 50	5 27 6 45	5 32 6 40
16	5 7 7 2	5 11 6 57	5 12 6 56	5 15 6 55	5 21 6 49	5 28 6 44	5 33 6 39
17	5 8 6 58	5 12 6 55	5 13 6 54	5 16 6 54	5 22 6 48	5 29 6 43	5 34 6 38
18	5 9 6 57	5 13 6 54	5 14 6 53	5 17 6 53	5 23 6 47	5 30 6 42	5 35 6 37
19	5 10 6 55	5 14 6 53	5 15 6 52	5 18 6 52	5 24 6 46	5 31 6 41	5 36 6 36
20	5 12 6 54	5 15 6 52	5 16 6 51	5 19 6 51	5 25 6 45	5 32 6 40	5 37 6 35
21	5 13 6 52	5 16 6 50	5 17 6 49	5 20 6 50	5 26 6 44	5 33 6 39	5 38 6 34
22	5 14 6 51	5 17 6 48	5 18 6 47	5 21 6 49	5 27 6 43	5 34 6 38	5 39 6 33
23	5 15 6 50	5 18 6 47	5 19 6 46	5 22 6 48	5 28 6 42	5 35 6 37	5 40 6 32
24	5 16 6 48	5 19 6 45	5 20 6 44	5 23 6 47	5 29 6 41	5 36 6 36	5 41 6 31
25	5 17 6 46	5 20 6 44	5 21 6 43	5 24 6 46	5 30 6 40	5 37 6 35	5 42 6 30
26	5 18 6 44	5 21 6 42	5 22 6 41	5 25 6 45	5 31 6 39	5 38 6 34	5 43 6 29
27	5 19 6 43	5 22 6 41	5 23 6 40	5 26 6 44	5 32 6 38	5 39 6 33	5 44 6 28
28	5 20 6 41	5 23 6 39	5 24 6 38	5 27 6 43	5 33 6 37	5 40 6 32	5 45 6 27
29	5 21 6 39	5 24 6 37	5 25 6 36	5 28 6 42	5 34 6 36	5 41 6 31	5 46 6 26
30	5 22 6 38	5 25 6 36	5 26 6 35	5 29 6 41	5 35 6 35	5 42 6 30	5 47 6 25
31	5 23 6 36	5 26 6 34	5 27 6 33	5 30 6 40	5 36 6 34	5 43 6 29	5 48 6 24

Aug. 5. Ala., Ark., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., and Mo. elections. Aug. 10, V. Buren and Adams nominated, '48. Aug. 14, Jay's treaty, '96; J. Fletcher d. 1785. Aug. 15, Sir W. Scott b. 1771; Lafayette arrives, '24. Aug. 23, Sir Wm. Wallace bel'd, 1305.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Phila. Pa.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calcutta.	PORTLAND.		
		D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.		
		New Moon	0 47 mo	0 44 mo	0 32 mo	0 28 mo	0 29 mo	0 13 mo	0 8 mo	11 23 ev*			Mo. N.H. Ver.		
		First Quar.	13 3 40 mo	3 37 mo	3 25 mo	3 21 mo	3 13 mo	3 6 mo	3 1 mo	2 21 mo			Mont. N.H. Ver.		
		Full Moon	21 7 59 mo	7 56 mo	7 44 mo	7 40 mo	7 32 mo	7 25 mo	7 20 mo	6 40 mo			N.Y. Gr. Br. Ver.		
		Last Quar.	28 5 12 ev.	5 9 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 33 ev.	3 52 ev.			Wash'n. Gr. Br. Ver.		
													U.C. & Oregon.		
		High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	Sun meri.	Sun's meri.	Moon's meri.	* New moon, N.O. 6th September.						Sun meri.	Sun's meri.	
		morn. even.	even. even.	before morn.	North morn.	North morn.	PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.						rise's set.	rise's set.	
		h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. m. a.	d. m. h. m.	h. m.							h. m. h. m.	h. m.	
1	Sa	2 42	3 15	5 34	8 34	1 10	8 16	7 35	4 58				5 23	6 37	morn.
2	M	3 59	4 41	6 59	9 59	2 59	0 28	7 54	8 34	4 54			5 24	6 35	0 16
3	Tu	5 21	6 4	8 23	11 23	4 23	0 48	7 32	9 35	5 50			5 25	6 33	2 1
4	W	6 42	7 14	9 33	0 1	5 33	1 7	7 10	10 25	4 46			5 26	6 31	3 12
5	Th	7 46	8 14	10 33	1 5	6 53	1 27	6 47	11 33	4 42			5 27	6 30	4 29
6	Fr	8 38	9 2	11 21	1 57	7 21	1 47	6 25	6 23	4 38			5 28	6 28	sets
7	Sa	9 27	9 48		2 46	8 7	2 7	6 3	3 12	4 34			5 29	6 27	7 35
8	Su	10 11	10 32	0 30	3 30	8 51	2 27	5 40	1 22	4 30			5 31	6 24	8 4
9	M	10 52	11 13	1 11	4 11	9 32	2 47	5 17	3 3	4 26			5 32	6 22	8 48
10	Tu	11 33	11 53	1 52	4 52	10 12	3 48	4 55	3 53	4 22			5 33	6 20	9 13
11	W		0 11	2 39	5 30	10 59	3 48	4 32	4 42	4 18			5 34	6 19	9 47
12	Th	0 31	0 52	3 11	6 11	11 32	3 49	4	9 31	4 14			5 35	6 17	10 24
13	Fr	1 13	1 34	3 63	6 53		4 10	3 45	6 20	4 10			5 36	6 15	11 11
14	Sa	1 59	2 25	4 45	7 45	0 45	4 31	3 23	7 08	4 7			5 38	6 13	11 58
15	Su	2 55	3 35	5 55	8 55	1 55	4 52	3	0 75	4 3			5 40	6 11	morn.
16	M	4 16	4 57	7 16	10 16	3 16	5 13	2 37	8 41	4 39			5 40	6 9	4 49
17	Tu	5 39	6 17	8 35	11 35	4 35	5 34	2 13	9 35	5 55			5 41	6 7	5 14
18	W	6 53	7 20	9 49	0 12	6 29	5 56	1 50	10 16	6 51			5 42	6 0	5 29
19	Th	7 43	8	4 10	2 1	6 23	6 17	1 27	11 0	7 37			5 44	6 4	5 39
20	Fr	8 24	8 42	11 1	1 43	7	1 6	38	1 31	45	3 43		5 45	6	5 rises
21	Sa	8 59	9 13	11 32	2 18	7 52	6 59	0 40	1 30	3 39			5 45	6 0	5 55
22	Su	9 30	9 45		2 49	8	4	7 20	0 17	0 27	3 35		5 46	5 58	6 2
23	M	10	0	10 17	0 19	3 19	8 26	7 41	5 3	7 13	3 31		5 48	5 56	6 52
24	Tu	10 33	10 49	0 57	3 52	9	8	1	0 30	2 0	3 27		5 49	5 53	7 13
25	W	11	5	11 21	1 24	4 24	9 40	8 22	0 53	3 48	3 23		5 49	5 51	8 25
26	Th	11 38	11 53	1 57	4 57	10 17	8 42	1 17	3 38	3 19			5 50	5 49	9 5
27	Fr		0 17	2 35	5 35	10 55	9	2	1 40	4 32	3 15		5 50	5 47	9 53
28	Sa	0 35	0 57	3 16	6 16	11 40	9 22	2	4	5 27	3 11		5 51	5 45	10 46
29	Su	1 21	1 48	4	7	7	0	7 9	42	2 27	6 25	3 8	5 55	5 43	11 46
30	M	2 20	2 57	5 16	8 16	1 16	10	1	2 50	7 23	3 4		5 57	5 42	morn.

* New moon, N. O., 6th September.
PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.

[R. Steele d. 1729. Henry Flood b. 1721.

Moon high. St. Giles married, 717. Sir

Saturn in merid. 23 mo. [1803 d. 1652.

Venus in Virgo. Vermont elections. Cron-

Mars in Virgo. Moon Perigee. Hudson riv.

Saturn in merid. 22 mo. [disco'd, 1699.

High tides. Lafayette b. 1757. [conj. Mars.

Mercury conj. moon. Mars de. Mercury

Venus conj. moon. Navy of Vir. Mary.

Saturn in merid. 25 mo. Maine elections.

Jupiter in Virgo. Perry's vict. 1813. [14.

Venus in merid. 24 ev. Bail. Champlain.

Mercury 26 deg. 35 min. E. of Sun. [d. 706.

Low tides. Connell. Barry d. 1803. For

Moon low. Mexico surrend. 1847. Maroon

Saturn in merid. 140 mo. [turn, 1812.

Venus in Libra. Moon in Apogee.

Venus Dec. 16 deg. 49 min. south.

Saturn in Pisces. Wm. Hazut died, 1830.

Ed. Sydenham d. 1841. [ev end, 1803.

Mercury visible—sets 3. 57. Emmet's tra-

High tides. Walter Scott d. 1821. Arnold's

Saturn conj. moon. [conspiracy, 1780.

Autumn begins. Duane, N. Y. Treas. rimov.

Mars in Virgo, 23 deg. N. Spica. [1823.

Mercury stationary. Mars conj. Mercury.

Jupiter conj. sun. Philadelphia tok. 77.

Low tides. [trout taken, 1812.

Moon high. [De

Michaelmas. Lord Nelson born, 1758.

Venus in Libra. Whitefield d. 1770.

Sun. Sun. Moon
ris's sets. rises.

h. m. h. m. h. m.

5 23 6 37 morn

5 24 6 35 0 6

5 25 6 33 2 1

5 26 6 31 3 12

5 27 6 20 4 29

5 28 6 28 5 22

5 29 6 27 6 35

5 30 6 24 8 2

5 31 6 22 8 59

5 32 6 20 9 13

5 33 6 19 9 40

5 34 6 17 10 27

5 35 6 15 11 11

5 36 6 13 11 58

5 37 6 11 morn

5 38 6 9 0 49

5 39 6 7 1 43

5 40 6 6 2 29

5 41 6 4 3 39

5 42 6 2 rises

5 43 6 0 6 25

5 44 5 58 6 52

5 45 5 56 7 32

5 46 5 53 7 53

5 47 5 51 8 25

5 48 5 49 9 6

5 49 5 47 9 53

5 50 5 45 10 45

5 51 5 43 11 46

5 52 5 42 morn

1st Fall Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., N. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Maryland, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. p't Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NORLEANS, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.	ris's	sets	rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 24	6 55	0 3	5 25	6 53	0 7	5 27	6 33	0 9	5 28	6 31	0 12	5 32	6 28	0 19	5 34	6 25	0 26	5 37	6 23	0 33
3	5 26	6 33	0 59	5 27	6 51	1 4	5 28	6 31	1 6	5 29	6 29	1 1	5 33	6 27	1 16	5 35	6 24	1 22	5 37	6 21	1 30
4	5 27	6 31	2 0	5 28	6 29	2 8	5 29	6 30	2 10	5 30	6 28	2 13	5 34	6 25	2 20	5 35	6 22	2 26	5 38	6 20	2 33
5	5 28	6 29	3 16	5 29	6 28	3 20	5 30	6 28	3 21	5 31	6 26	3 24	5 35	6 23	3 30	5 36	6 21	3 35	5 38	6 19	3 41
6	5 29	6 28	4 21	5 30	6 26	4 24	5 31	6 26	4 35	5 32	6 25	4 36	5 36	6 22	4 41	5 37	6 20	4 45	5 39	6 18	4 49
7	5 30	6 26	sets	5 31	6 25	sets	5 32	6 25	sets	5 33	6 23	sets	5 36	6 21	sets	5 37	6 19	sets	5 39	6 17	sets
8	5 31	6 24	7 25	5 32	6 23	7 35	5 33	6 23	7 35	5 34	6 21	7 35	5 37	6 19	7 35	5 38	6 17	7 25	5 40	6 15	7 35
9	5 32	6 22	8 35	5 33	6 21	8 10	5 34	6 22	8 10	5 35	6 20	8 11	5 37	6 18	8 12	5 39	6 16	8 13	5 40	6 14	8 15
10	5 33	6 21	8 41	5 34	6 20	8 43	5 35	6 20	8 44	5 36	6 18	8 45	5 38	6 16	8 46	5 39	6 15	8 51	5 41	6 13	8 54
11	5 34	6 19	9 15	5 35	6 18	9 18	5 36	6 18	9 19	5 37	6 17	9 21	5 39	6 15	9 25	5 40	6 13	9 25	5 41	6 12	9 34
12	5 35	6 17	9 51	5 36	6 16	9 57	5 37	6 16	9 57	5 38	6 15	9 59	5 40	6 13	10 5	5 41	6 12	10 16	5 42	6 11	10 16
13	5 36	6 15	10 31	5 37	6 15	10 35	5 38	6 15	10 37	5 39	6 14	10 39	5 41	6 12	10 45	5 41	6 11	10 52	5 42	6 10	10 59
14	5 37	6 14	11 15	5 38	6 13	11 19	5 39	6 13	11 21	5 40	6 12	11 24	5 41	6 11	11 31	5 42	6 9	11 38	5 43	6 8	11 45
15	5 38	6 12	morn	5 39	6 11	morn	5 39	6 12	morn	5 40	6 10	morn	5 42	6 9	morn	5 43	6 8	morn	5 44	6 7	morn
16	5 39	6 10	0 2	5 40	6 10	0 6	5 40	6 10	0 8	5 41	6 9	0 11	5 42	6 8	0 18	5 43	6 7	0 25	5 44	6 6	0 32
17	5 40	6 8	0 52	5 41	6 8	0 57	5 41	6 9	0 59	5 42	6 7	1 1	5 43	6 6	1 8	5 44	6 5	1 15	5 45	6 4	1 22
18	5 41	6 7	1 46	5 42	6 6	1 50	5 42	6 7	1 52	5 43	6 6	1 54	5 44	6 5	2 1	5 45	6 4	2 7	5 47	6 3	2 13
19	5 43	6 5	2 42	5 43	6 4	2 45	5 43	6 5	2 47	5 44	6 4	2 49	5 45	6 4	2 55	5 45	6 3	3 5	5 46	6 2	3 5
20	5 44	6 3	3 41	5 44	6 3	3 43	5 44	6 4	3 45	5 44	6 3	3 46	5 45	6 3	3 51	5 46	6 1	3 55	5 46	6 1	3 59
21	5 45	6 1	4 25	5 45	6 1	4 27	5 45	6 2	4 29	5 45	6 1	4 31	5 46	6 1	4 36	5 46	0	4 40	5 47	5 59	4 1
22	5 46	0	5 25	5 45	6 59	6 25	5 46	0	6 24	5 46	5 59	6 24	5 47	0	6 23	5 47	5 58	6 23	5 47	5 58	6 22
23	5 47	5 58	6 13	5 47	6 58	6 53	5 47	5 59	6 53	5 48	5 58	6 53	5 48	5 58	6 54	5 48	5 57	6 55	5 48	5 57	6 56
24	5 48	5 57	7 23	5 48	5 56	7 24	5 48	5 57	7 25	5 48	5 56	7 26	5 49	5 57	7 23	5 48	5 56	7 20	5 48	5 56	7 22
25	5 49	5 54	7 55	5 49	5 54	7 58	5 49	5 55	7 59	5 49	5 54	8 0	5 49	5 55	8 4	5 49	5 54	8 7	5 49	5 54	8 11
26	5 50	5 53	8 29	5 50	5 53	8 32	5 50	5 54	8 33	5 50	5 53	8 35	5 50	5 54	8 46	5 50	5 53	8 45	5 50	5 53	8 50
27	5 51	5 51	9 11	5 51	5 51	9 15	5 51	5 52	9 16	5 51	5 51	9 19	5 51	5 52	9 25	5 50	5 52	9 31	5 51	5 52	9 37
28	5 52	5 49	9 56	5 52	5 50	10 5	5 52	5 50	10 3	5 52	5 50	10 5	5 51	5 50	10 13	5 51	5 50	10 19	5 51	5 51	10 26
29	5 53	5 47	10 41	5 53	5 48	10 54	5 53	5 49	10 57	5 53	5 48	11 5	5 52	5 48	11 7	5 52	5 49	11 14	5 51	5 49	11 21
30	5 54	5 45	11 10	5 54	5 46	11 54	5 54	5 47	11 56	5 54	5 46	11 59	5 53	5 47	morn	5 53	5 46	morn	5 52	5 48	morn
31	5 55	5 44	morn	5 55	5 45	morn	5 55	5 46	morn	5 55	5 45	morn	5 54	5 46	0 6	5 53	5 45	0 12	5 52	5 47	0 19

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phas.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Or'ns.	Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		D.											Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rochest'r N. Y., Gr'n Bay, Wisc., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.	
		New Moon	5	10 15 mo	10 12 mo	10 0 mo	9 56 mo	9 48 mo	9 41 mo	9 36 mo	8 56 mo			
		First Quar.	12	9 49 ev.	9 46 ev.	9 34 ev.	9 30 ev.	9 22 ev.	9 15 ev.	9 10 ev.	8 50 ev.			
		Full Moon	20	10 30 ev.	10 27 ev.	10 15 ev.	10 11 ev.	10 3 ev.	9 56 ev.	9 51 ev.	9 11 ev.			
		Last Quar.	28	0 18 mo	0 15 mo	0 3 mo	11 59 ev*	11 51 ev*	11 44 ev*	11 39 ev*	10 59 ev*			
		High water at N. York.		High water at Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n.	Sun	Sun's	Moon	7 St's				
		morn. eves.		even. eves.	even. eves.	even. eves.	Dec. south.	meri. meri.	meri. meri.					
		h. m. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	d. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.					
1	Tu	3 41	4 36	6 46	9 45	2 45	10 19	3 14	8 22	3				
2	W	5 11	5 56	8 16	11 15	4 15	10 39	3 37	9 19	2 56				
3	Th	6 34	7 5	9 94		5 24	10 46	4	0 14	2 52				
4	Fr	7 33	7 57	10 16	0 62	6 16	11 16	4 24	11	3				
5	Sa	8 32	8 46	11 5	1 41	7 6	11 34	4 47	12	0 44				
6	Su	9 5	9 27	11 46	2 25	7 46	11 51	5 10	ev.	50	2			
7	M	9 48	10 8	0	7	8 27	12 5	5 33	1 41	21				
8	Tu	10 24	10 47	0 47	3 47	9 6	12 25	5 56	2 31	22				
9	W	11 41	11 24	1 23	4 23	9 43	12 1	6 19	3 21	23				
10	Th	11 43	12 0	2	6	10 12	12 57	6 42	4 12	24				
11	Fr		0 20	2 39	5 39	10 59	13 12	7	4	5	1			
12	Sa	0 40	1 1	3 20	6 30	11 43	13 27	7 27	5 50	26				
13	Su	1 24	1 47	4	6	5	0 13	41	7 49	6 38	9			
14	M	2 16	2 50	5	9	1	9 13	55	8 12	7 25	9			
15	Tu	3 31	4 15	6 34	9 34	2 34	14 8	8 34	8 11	2	5			
16	W	4 56	5 35	7 54	10 54	3 54	14 21	8 56	8 55	21				
17	Th	6 11	6 45	9		5	4 14	34	9 18	9	40			
18	Fr	7 6	7 31	9 50	0 27	5 50	14 45	9 40	10 24	1 57				
19	Sa	7 50	8 9	10 28	1	6 28	14 56	10	21	1	49			
20	Su	8 25	8 42	11 1	1 44	7 16	7 10	24	11 55	1 45				
21	M	8 53	9 15	11 34	2 17	7 34	15 16	10 45		6 09	1 41			
22	Tu	9 31	9 48			2 50	8 7	15 25	11 5	0 43	1 37			
23	W	10 6	10 23	0 26	3 25	8 42	15 34	11 27	1 34	1 33				
24	Th	10 40	10 58	0 69	3 69	9 17	15 42	11 48	2 26	1 29				
25	Fr	11 17	11 36	1 36	4 36	9 55	15 49	12 9	3 23	1 25				
26	Sa	11 55		2 14	5 14	10 35	15 62	12 30	4 20	21				
27	Su	0 16	0 41	3	0	10 11	25 16	0 12	50	5 19	1 17			
28	M	1 8	1 36	3 56	5 55		16 53	10	6 16	1 14				
29	Tu	2 9	2 47	6	8	6	1 6	9 13	30	7 12	1 10			
30	W	3 32	4 15	6 34	9 34	2 34	16 12	13 50	8	6	1 6			
31	Th	5 0	6 42	8	11	1	4	16 14	14 10	8 58	1 2			
* Last Quarter, 27th October.														
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.														
[Fulton's first steamboat trip, 1807.														
United Fishmen organized by Tonic, 1795.														
Moon in Perigee. Maryland elections.														
Mars in Virgo. R. Barclay d. 1690. Treaty														
H. tides. Guizot b. '87. Of Linerick, 1691.														
Bas. of the Thames—Tecumseh shot, 1813.														
Saturn in meri. 0 12 mo. L. Philippe b. '73.														
Venus in meri. 2 47 ev. Flor. & Ga. elect's														
Ohio and Penn. elections. Hancock d. '93.														
Lewis Cass b. '32. Bank suspension, '79.														
Saturn opp. Sun; brightest. Father Ma-														
Saturn in merid. 11 47 ev. [Jethro b. 1790.														
Moon low. Alex. M. Lead acquitted, 1841.														
Bat. Queenstown, Brock killed, 1812. [1797.														
S. C. elect's. Penn b. 1644. Wm. Orr ex-d.														
Venus conj. Antares. Cavaignac b. 1802.														
Mercury stationary. Kosciuszko d. 1816.														
Saturn in Pisces. Burgoyne's surrender, '77.														
Mercury visible in morn. St. Luke d. 70.														
Cornwallis surr. '81. Swift d. 1745. Talma														
Uranus conj. moon. High tides. [d. 1826.														
Uranus opp. Sun. Bat. Trafalgar, 1805.														
Mercury 13 deg. 20 min. west of Sun.														
Sun enters Scorpio. Cædonian taken, '12.														
Sir James Mackintosh b. 1765. Ma-														
Mars in Libra. St. Crispin martyred, 303.														
Moon high. Gen. Geo. Reid, N.H., b. 1734.														
Saturn in meri. 10 40 ev. Severus (Unita-														
Low tides. [rian] burnt at Geneva, 1554.														
Venus in Scorpio. Bristol riots, 1831.														
Jupiter in Virgo. John Adams born, 1735.														
Saturn in merid. 10 23 ev. Allhallow Eve.														

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, & Illinoi.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinoi; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- so. p. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Marylnd Delfe, Virginia, Kentu'sy, so. p. N. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missour.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexco.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and south- middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun tis's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	5 57	5 42	0 58	5 56	5 43	1 1	5 56	5 44	1 3	5 55	5 43	1 6	5 55	5 44	1 12	5 54	5 45	1 18	5 53	5 46	1 24
3	5 58	5 40	2 9	5 57	5 41	2 12	5 57	5 42	2 13	5 56	5 42	2 15	5 55	5 42	2 20	5 55	5 44	2 25	5 54	5 45	2 30
4	5 59	5 39	3 2	5 58	5 39	3 23	5 58	5 41	3 24	5 57	5 40	3 26	5 56	5 41	3 29	5 55	5 42	3 33	5 54	5 43	3 36
5	6 05	5 37	4 34	5 59	5 38	4 35	5 59	5 39	4 36	5 58	5 39	4 37	5 57	5 40	4 38	5 56	5 41	4 40	5 55	5 42	4 42
6	6 15	5 35	sets	6 05	5 36	sets	6 05	5 37	sets	5 59	5 37	sets	5 58	5 39	sets	5 57	5 40	sets	5 55	5 41	sets
7	6 26	5 33	5 37	6 16	5 35	6 35	6 15	5 36	6 39	6 05	5 35	6 40	5 59	5 37	6 43	5 58	5 29	6 45	5 56	5 40	6 47
8	6 35	5 32	7 10	6 25	5 33	7 13	6 25	5 34	7 16	6 15	5 34	7 16	6 05	5 36	7 20	5 57	5 37	7 23	5 57	5 39	7 27
9	6 45	5 30	7 47	6 35	5 31	7 50	6 35	5 33	7 51	6 25	5 32	7 54	6 15	5 34	7 59	5 59	5 35	8 4	5 57	5 37	8 9
10	6 55	5 28	8 24	6 45	5 30	8 28	6 45	5 31	8 30	6 35	5 31	8 32	6 25	5 33	8 39	6 05	5 35	8 45	5 58	5 36	8 57
11	6 56	5 27	9 7	6 46	5 28	9 12	6 55	5 29	9 13	6 45	5 29	9 16	6 35	5 32	9 23	6 05	5 33	9 30	5 59	5 35	9 37
12	6 8	5 25	9 54	6 7	5 27	9 68	6 55	5 28	10 0	6 55	5 28	10 3	6 35	5 31	10 11	6 15	5 32	10 18	5 59	5 34	10 25
13	6 9	5 23	10 43	6 8	5 25	10 43	6 7	5 26	10 50	6 55	5 26	10 52	6 45	5 29	11 0	6 25	5 31	11 7	6 05	5 33	11 14
14	6 10	5 22	11 37	6 9	5 23	11 41	6 8	5 25	11 43	6 7	5 25	11 45	6 55	5 28	11 52	6 25	5 30	11 58	6 05	5 32	12 01
15	6 11	5 20	morn.	6 10	5 22	morn.	6 9	5 23	morn.	6 8	5 23	morn.	6 55	5 26	morn.	6 35	5 29	morn.	6 15	5 31	0 5
16	6 13	5 19	0 32	6 11	5 16	20 0 36	6 10	5 22	0 37	6 9	5 21	0 40	6 55	5 25	0 46	6 45	5 27	0 51	6 15	5 25	30 0 57
17	6 14	5 17	1 31	6 12	5 19	1 34	6 11	5 20	1 35	6 10	5 19	1 37	6 7	5 23	1 42	6 45	5 26	1 46	6 15	5 25	1 51
18	6 15	5 16	2 28	6 13	5 17	2 30	6 12	5 19	2 31	6 11	5 18	2 32	6 8	5 22	2 36	6 45	5 25	2 40	6 35	5 27	2 43
19	6 16	5 14	3 28	6 14	5 16	3 30	6 13	5 17	3 30	6 12	5 16	3 31	6 9	5 21	3 33	6 7	5 24	3 35	6 45	5 26	3 38
20	6 17	5 12	4 29	6 15	5 14	4 29	6 14	5 16	4 30	6 13	5 15	4 30	6 10	5 20	4 31	6 8	5 23	4 31	6 55	5 25	4 32
21	6 18	5 11	rises	6 16	5 13	rises	6 15	5 15	rises	6 14	5 14	rises	6 11	5 19	rises	6 9	5 22	rises	6 55	5 24	rises
22	6 20	5 9	5 54	6 18	5 12	5 56	6 16	5 13	5 57	6 15	5 13	5 59	6 12	5 18	6 2	6 9	5 21	6 5	6 55	5 23	6 8
23	6 21	5 8	6 29	6 19	5 10	6 32	6 17	5 12	6 33	6 16	5 11	6 35	6 13	5 17	6 40	6 10	5 19	6 44	6 55	5 22	6 49
24	6 22	5 6	7 7	6 20	5 9	7 11	6 19	5 10	7 12	6 17	5 10	7 14	6 14	5 15	7 21	6 11	5 18	7 26	6 55	5 21	7 32
25	6 23	5 5	7 52	6 21	5 7	7 57	6 20	5 9	8 0	6 19	5 9	8 2	6 15	5 14	8 9	6 12	5 17	8 15	6 55	5 20	8 22
26	6 24	5 3	8 44	6 22	5 6	8 48	6 21	5 8	8 50	6 20	5 8	8 53	6 16	5 13	9 1	6 13	5 16	9 8	6 55	5 19	9 15
27	6 26	5 2	9 45	6 23	5 4	9 49	6 22	5 6	9 51	6 21	5 6	9 53	6 17	5 12	10 1	6 13	5 15	10 8	6 55	5 19	10 15
28	6 27	5 1	10 48	6 24	5 3	10 52	6 23	5 5	10 54	6 22	5 5	10 55	6 18	5 11	11 3	6 14	5 14	11 9	6 55	5 18	11 16
29	6 28	5 19	11 56	6 25	5 12	0 6	6 24	5 4	morn.	6 23	5 4	morn.	6 19	5 10	morn.	6 15	5 13	morn.	6 11	5 17	morn.
30	6 29	4 68	morn.	6 27	5 1	morn.	6 25	5 3	0 2	6 24	5 2	0 4	6 20	5 8	0 9	6 16	5 12	0 14	6 12	5 16	0 20
31	6 31	4 57	1 6	6 28	4 59	1 8	6 26	5 1	1 9	6 25	5 1	1 11	6 20	5 7	1 15	6 16	5 11	1 19	6 12	5 15	1 23
32	6 32	4 56	2 16	6 29	4 58	2 18	6 27	5 0	2 19	6 26	5 0	2 20	6 21	5 6	2 22	6 17	5 10	2 24	6 13	5 14	2 28

[Begins on Friday.

Nov. 2, Polk b. 1745. Nov. 4, *Wich revolt*, 1839; *Prince of Orange lands in Eng'd on his birthday*, 1688; *Mendelsohn d.* 1847. Nov. 11, *Lafayette escapes from Olmutz*, 1794; *Civil war in Switzerland*, 147. Nov. 15, T. A. Emmet d. 27. Nov. 15, *Wolfe Tone d.* 98; *Col. Ch. Clinton d.* 73. Nov. 23, *Bat. St. Denis*, 37. Nov. 24, *John Knox d.* 1572. Nov. 25, N. Y. *et al.* 83; *Bat. St. Charles*, 37. Nov. 26, *Ol. Wolcott b.* 1726. Nov. 28, *Polish revolt*, 1830. Nov. 29, *Neacppp*, first printed by *etrom*, 1841.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phas.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Or'ns.	Calendar for
		D.									PORTLAND,
		New Moon	3 0 35 ev.	0 32 ev.	0 20 ev.	0 16 ev.	0 8 ev.	0 1 ev.	11 56 mo	11 16 mo	Me., N.H., Ver-
		First Quar.	11 3 55 ev.	3 52 ev.	3 40 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 23 ev.	3 21 ev.	3 16 ev.	2 36 ev.	mont, Rochest'r
		Full Moon	19 0 22 mo	0 19 mo	0 7 mo	0 3 mo	11 55 ev*	11 48 ev*	11 43 ev*	11 3 ev*	N. Y., Gr'n Bay,
		Last Quar.	25 4 42 ev.	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 23 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 8 ev.	4 3 ev.	3 23 ev.	Wis., Toronto,
											U.C. & Oregon.
		High water at N. York.	High water at Phil.	High water at Ch'n.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Calendar for
		morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	morn. even.	PORTLAND,
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	Me., N.H., Ver-
1	Sa	6 50	7 16	9 35	0 9	5 35	10 42	21 51	10 12	10 56	Saturn in merid. 8 15 ev. Bat. Austerlitz.
2	M	7 41	8 3	10 22	1 0	6 22	10 19	22 0	11 1	10 52	Congress meets. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.
3	Tu	8 26	8 48	11 7	1 45	7 7	9 45	22 8	11 52	10 48	Saturn in Pisces. Abp. Carroll died, 1816.
4	W	9 6	9 27	11 46	2 25	7 46	9 31	22 17	12 4	10 44	H. tides. Insur. at Toronto, 1837; fight at
5	Th	9 47	10 5	0 6	3 6	8 24	9 6	22 24	1 33	10 40	M'n low. Machbeth k'd, 1056. [Windsor, '38.
6	Fr	10 23	10 41	0 42	3 42	9 0	8 40	22 32	2 13	10 36	St. Nicholas. Whitefield born, 1714. [1653.
7	Sa	10 59	11 17	1 18	4 18	9 36	8 15	22 39	3 11	10 32	Mars in Scorpio. Algernon Sidney be'd,
8	Su	11 35	11 53	1 54	5 4	10 12	7 48	22 45	3 58	10 28	Saturn in merid. 7 47 ev. Von Shultze ex'd.
9	M		0 10	2 29	5 29	10 49	7 21	22 51	4 45	10 24	Moon in Apogee. Milton b. 1608. [1838.
10	Tu	0 30	0 50	3 9	6 9	11 31	6 54	22 57	5 27	10 21	Venus in Sagitta. Gov. Jos. Sullivan d.'d.
11	W	1 12	1 35	3 54	6 54		6 27	23 2	6 11	10 17	Venus in Scorpio. [protector, 1653.
12	Th	1 57	2 24	4 43	7 45	0 43	5 50	23 6	6 54	10 13	Mars east of Antares. Cromwell declared
13	Fr	2 54	3 31	5 50	8 50	1 50	5 30	23 11	7 38	10 9	Saturn conj. moon. [Bat. St. Eustache, '37.
14	Sa	4 7	4 39	6 58	9 58	2 58	5 2	23 14	8 23	10 5	Uranus conj. moon. Washington d. 1799.
15	Su	5 12	5 43	8 2	11 2	4 2	4 32	23 18	9 11	10 1	Abbott Lawrence b. 1792. Wayne d. 1796.
16	M	6 14	6 43	9 2		5 2	4 3	23 20	10 3	9 57	Venus Inf. conj. Sun. Linnaeus, 1778.
17	Tu	7 7	7 31	9 50	0 26	6 50	3 34	23 23	10 58	9 52	Jupiter Dec. 6 dg. 21 sec. S. Bolivar d.'d.
18	W	7 52	8 16	10 35	1 11	6 35	3 43	23 25	11 57	9 49	Saturn stationary. Levinton burnt, 1813.
19	Th	8 37	8 59	11 18	1 56	7 18	2 34	23 26	morn	9 45	Moon high. Venus conj. Mars. [1848.
20	Fr	9 24	9 46		2 43	8 5	2 5	23 27	0 59	9 41	Moon in Perigee. Louis Napoleon proc'd.
21	Sa	10 8	10 31	0 27	3 27	3 50	1 35	23 27	2 0	9 37	Winter begins. St. Thomas.
22	Su	10 54	11 13	1 13	4 13	9 37	1 5	23 27	3 0	9 33	Shortest day. Pilgrims land. 1620. Amer.
23	M	11 41		2 0	5 0	10 24	0 35	23 27	3 57	9 29	[embargo, 1807. Abd-el-Kader surr. '47.
24	Tu	0 5	0 31	2 60	5 50	11 17	0 5	23 28	4 52	9 26	Venus in Scorpio. Christmas Eve. [1642.
25	W	0 58	1 24	3 43	6 43		after 23 24	5 43	9 22		Christmas. Eat, Trenton, '76. Newton b.
26	Th	1 50	2 20	4 39	7 39	0 39	0 54	23 28	6 33	9 18	Jupiter conj. moon. L. tides. St. Stephen.
27	Fr	2 52	3 25	5 44	8 44	1 44	1 24	23 29	7 21	9 14	Saturn in Pisces. St. John died, 100.
28	Sa	4 1	4 34	6 54	9 54	2 54	1 24	23 17	8 9	9 10	Jupiter conj. Spica, 3 deg. N. Innocents.
29	Su	5 10	5 45	8 4	11 4	4 4	2 24	23 14	8 57	9 6	Caroline steamer burnt, 1837. [1813.
30	M	6 20	6 50	9 9		5 9	2 52	23 10	9 46	9 2	Jesus Soc. founded, 1840. Buffalo burnt.
31	Tu	7 18	7 41	10 0	0 37	6 0	3 21	23 6	10 36	8 58	Moon low. Sun in Perigee. St. Sylvester.

* Full Moon, 18th December.
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[1805. Archbishop W. King b. 1650.

Saturn in merid. 8 15 ev. Bat. Austerlitz.

Congress meets. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Saturn in Pisces. Abp. Carroll died, 1816.

H. tides. Insur. at Toronto, 1837; fight at

M'n low. Machbeth k'd, 1056. [Windsor, '38.

St. Nicholas. Whitefield born, 1714. [1653.

Mars in Scorpio. Algernon Sidney be'd,

Saturn in merid. 7 47 ev. Von Shultze ex'd.

Moon in Apogee. Milton b. 1608. [1838.

Venus in Sagitta. Gov. Jos. Sullivan d.'d.

Venus in Scorpio. [protector, 1653.

Mars east of Antares. Cromwell declared

Saturn conj. moon. [Bat. St. Eustache, '37.

Uranus conj. moon. Washington d. 1799.

Abbott Lawrence b. 1792. Wayne d. 1796.

Venus Inf. conj. Sun. Linnaeus, 1778.

Jupiter Dec. 6 dg. 21 sec. S. Bolivar d.'d.

Saturn stationary. Levinton burnt, 1813.

Moon high. Venus conj. Mars. [1848.

Moon in Perigee. Louis Napoleon proc'd.

Winter begins. St. Thomas.

Shortest day. Pilgrims land. 1620. Amer.

[embargo, 1807. Abd-el-Kader surr. '47.

Venus in Scorpio. Christmas Eve. [1642.

Christmas. Eat, Trenton, '76. Newton b.

Jupiter conj. moon. L. tides. St. Stephen.

Saturn in Pisces. St. John died, 100.

Jupiter conj. Spica, 3 deg. N. Innocents.

Caroline steamer burnt, 1837. [1813.

Jesus Soc. founded, 1840. Buffalo burnt.

Moon low. Sun in Perigee. St. Sylvester.

1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. p't Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.	Calendar for NORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south-east part of Louisiana abd Texas; Austin.
	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.	Sun/Sun/Moon ris's/sets/rises.
1	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.
2	7 10 42 29	4 37 7 52 44	3 35 7 54 34	4 34 7 34 36	4 34 7 0 43	4 33 6 52 46	4 30 6 45 54
3	7 11 4 29	5 44 7 64 33	5 41 7 64 33	5 41 7 34 36	5 37 7 14 39	5 37 6 53 46	5 32 6 45 54
4	7 12 4 28	5 23 7 74 33	5 23 7 74 33	5 23 7 44 36	5 23 7 24 38	5 23 6 54 46	5 23 6 46 54
5	7 13 4 28	5 35 7 84 33	5 40 7 84 33	5 40 7 54 36	5 45 7 24 38	5 45 6 55 46	5 42 6 47 54
6	7 14 4 28	6 23 7 94 32	6 28 7 94 32	6 28 7 64 35	6 30 7 34 38	6 23 6 56 46	6 21 6 48 54
7	7 15 4 28	7 14 7 104 32	7 19 7 104 32	7 19 7 74 35	7 21 7 44 38	7 23 6 57 46	7 31 6 49 54
8	7 16 4 28	8 9 7 114 32	8 13 7 114 32	8 13 7 84 35	8 15 7 54 38	8 18 6 58 46	8 26 6 50 54
9	7 17 4 28	9 9 7 124 32	9 9 7 124 32	9 9 7 94 35	9 10 7 64 38	9 13 6 59 46	9 19 6 51 54
10	7 18 4 28	10 3 7 134 32	10 6 7 134 32	10 6 7 104 35	10 7 7 74 38	10 9 6 59 46	10 14 6 52 54
11	7 19 4 28	11 1 7 144 32	11 3 7 144 32	11 3 7 114 35	11 5 7 84 38	11 5 7 0 46 41	11 5 6 53 54
12	7 20 4 28	morn 7 154 32	morn 7 154 32	morn 7 124 35	morn 7 94 38	morn 7 14 46	morn 6 54 55
13	7 21 4 28	1 4 7 164 32	1 4 7 164 32	1 4 7 134 36	1 4 7 104 39	1 3 7 34 46	1 3 6 55 55
14	7 22 4 28	2 0 7 174 32	2 0 7 174 32	2 0 7 144 36	1 59 7 114 39	1 59 7 44 46	1 58 6 56 55
15	7 23 4 29	3 4 7 184 33	3 2 7 184 33	3 2 7 154 36	3 1 7 124 39	3 1 7 54 47	3 56 6 57 56
16	7 24 4 29	4 8 7 194 33	4 6 7 194 33	4 5 7 164 37	4 3 7 134 40	4 3 7 64 48	4 5 6 58 56
17	7 25 4 29	5 18 7 204 34	5 14 7 204 34	5 12 7 174 37	5 10 7 144 40	5 10 7 64 48	5 10 6 58 57
18	7 26 4 30	5 21 7 204 34	5 26 7 204 34	5 28 7 174 37	5 28 7 144 41	5 31 7 74 49	5 39 6 59 57
19	7 27 4 30	6 24 7 214 35	6 29 7 214 35	6 31 7 184 38	6 31 7 154 41	6 34 7 74 49	6 41 6 59 58
20	7 28 4 31	7 33 7 224 35	7 37 7 224 35	7 39 7 194 38	7 42 7 164 42	7 42 7 84 50	7 48 6 59 59
21	7 29 4 31	8 44 7 234 36	8 47 7 234 36	8 48 7 204 39	8 50 7 174 43	8 50 7 94 51	8 57 6 59 59
22	7 30 4 32	11 6 7 244 37	11 8 7 244 37	11 8 7 204 40	11 9 7 174 44	11 9 7 94 51	11 11 6 59 59
23	7 31 4 33	morn 7 254 37	morn 7 254 37	morn 7 204 41	morn 7 174 44	morn 7 94 52	morn 7 15 0
24	7 32 4 34	0 17 7 264 38	0 17 7 264 38	0 17 7 214 42	0 17 7 174 44	0 17 7 94 52	0 17 7 25 1
25	7 33 4 34	1 24 7 274 39	1 23 7 274 39	1 23 7 214 42	1 22 7 184 45	1 22 7 104 53	1 22 7 25 2
26	7 34 4 35	2 23 7 284 39	2 26 7 284 39	2 26 7 214 43	2 23 7 184 46	2 23 7 104 54	2 23 7 25 3
27	7 35 4 36	3 23 7 294 40	3 31 7 294 40	3 31 7 214 44	3 29 7 194 46	3 29 7 104 55	3 29 7 25 4
28	7 36 4 37	4 36 7 304 41	4 32 7 304 41	4 32 7 214 45	4 31 7 194 47	4 29 7 104 56	4 29 7 25 5
29	7 37 4 37	5 47 7 314 42	5 33 7 314 42	5 33 7 214 45	5 31 7 194 47	5 29 7 104 56	5 29 7 25 6
30	7 38 4 38	6 58 7 324 43	6 34 7 324 43	6 34 7 214 46	6 31 7 194 48	6 29 7 104 56	6 29 7 25 7
31	7 39 4 38	8 7 7 334 44	8 4 7 334 44	8 4 7 214 47	8 4 7 194 48	8 2 7 104 56	8 2 7 25 8

Dec. 2, Mariner's compass invented, 1300. Dec. 4, Hobbes d. 1679. Dec. 6, V. Buren b. '82. Dec. 19, Ft. Niagara tak. '13.
Dec. 21, Cardinal and Duquette ex'd, Montreal, '38. Dec. 25, Meth. Epis. Ch. organized, 1784. Dec. 31, Montgomery k'd, '76.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(MARCH 4, 1849, TO MARCH 4, 1853.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, <i>President of the United States</i>	Salary \$25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, <i>Vice-President</i>	" 5,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp., " ".....
JOHN McKINLEY, of Kentucky, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 24; Locos, 34; Free-soilers, 2. The election in Maryland will add one to the Whigs and take one from the Locos.]

ALABAMA.		LOUISIANA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1853...Jeremiah Clemens.		1853...Solomon U. Downs,		1853...Willie P. Mangum,	
1855...William Rufus King.		†1855...Pierre Soulé.		1855...George E. Badger.	
ARKANSAS.		MAINE.		OHIO.	
1853...William K. Sebastian,		1851...Hannibal Hamlin,		1851...Thomas Corwin,	
1855...Solon Borland.		1853...James W. Bradbury.		†1855...SALMON P. CHASE.	
CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1851....Roger S. Baldwin		1851...Daniel Webster,		1851...Daniel Sturgeon,	
†1855....Truman Smith.		1853...John Davis.		†1855...James Cooper.	
DELAWARE.		MARYLAND.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1851...John Wales,		*1851...David Stewart,		1851...Albert C. Greene.	
1853...Presley Spruance.		1855...James A. Pearce.		1853...John H. Clarke.	
FLORIDA.		MISSISSIPPI.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1851...David Levy Yulee.		1851...Jefferson Davis,		1853...John Caldwell Calhoun,	
†1855...Jackson Morton.		1853...Henry Stuart Foote.		1855...Andrew P. Butler	
GEORGIA.		MICHIGAN.		TENNESSEE.	
1853...Jno. Macpherson Berrien,		1851...Lewis Cass,		1851...Hopkins L. Turney.	
†1855...William C. Dawson.		1853...Alpheus Felch.		1853...John Bell.	
INDIANA.		MISSOURI.		TEXAS.	
1851...Josse D. Bright.		1851...Thomas Hart Benton,		1851...Thomas J. Rusk,	
†1855...James Whitcomb.		1855...David R. Atchison.		1853...Samuel Houston.	
ILLINOIS.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
1853...Stephen A. Douglass,		1853...JOHN PARKER HALE.		1851...Samuel S. Phelps,	
†1855...James Shields.		†1855...Moses Norris, jr.		1855...William Upham.	
IOWA.		NEW-YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
1853...Geo. Washington Jones,		1851...Daniel S. Dickinson,		1851...James M. Mason,	
1855...Augustus Caesar Dodge.		†1855...William Henry Seward.		1853...Robert M. T. Hunter.	
KENTUCKY.		NEW-JERSEY.		WISCONSIN.	
1853...Joseph B. Underwood,		1851...William L. Dayton,		†1851...Henry Dodge,	
†1855...Henry Clay.		1853...Jacob W. Miller.		†1855...Isaac P. Walker.	

* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

† Was instructed to vacate his seat by the Legislature that elected him.

‡ Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

* Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution: and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have

heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was

assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Sterbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to

Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banners, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX. the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reaffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned.

A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guarantees necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mammiani, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 ayes to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election

resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,534,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odillon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrew Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strassburg, and, when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Faucher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposi-

tion were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognize it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened, and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the plegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been

waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its reassembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c., were guaranteed, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquillity, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 22d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire, which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgrätz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Galicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and facile submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime LOUIS KOSSUTH and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been

supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinski, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembiński. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of

the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Dehrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repeated treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being for ever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation, violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President, and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whomsoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth, was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the national cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit

premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Paniutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sass, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Pachner, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotenhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose blood-thirsty ferocity in Italy had already assuaged him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellechich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against this heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, 10 and about the fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Aulich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vetter, in the central region on the Danube, 40,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Gayon, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximative: in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive shock, appealing to God and Humanity to

attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipzig, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country.

Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives, holding their office, as they believed, by the

direct authority of the people, refused to disperse, and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfort, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfort advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, such of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Wirtemberg caused the members of the original Frankfort assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland; whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 12th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the

former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Chrzanowski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time; Marsbal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of

war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own re-establishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guaranties to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not accept Oudinot's joines, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was sup-

posed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirs which guaranteed the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretense that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members, at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed

their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution, if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, Ave-

zaua came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers, and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskiewicz. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peaceably to their homes, and the officers were guaranteed a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrian Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islamism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers

refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klapka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial trike. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 23d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1848 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated mildly since. Manin, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between

those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideas. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be obviated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a desperate crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may save the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that they may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.

Banking, Population, Railroads, Elections, Produce, Area, Debt, Tonnage, &c., in the United States.

State or County, 1849.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population 1849	Date of statement	No. in state.	Capital, in dollars.	Specie, in Dollars.	Deposits in Dollars.	Bills in circulation.	Rate of interest.	State elect. poll.	Bushels wheat, 1849.	Bushels oats, 1849.	Bushels Ind. corn 1848.	Miles of railroad.	State debts. ?	Ton- nage, 1848.
<i>* The thirteen states.</i>																
Alabama.....	52,200	716,000	Jan. '49	1	1,500,000	1,108,608	653,842	\$2,153,210	8	Aug. 5	1,900,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	67	\$10,385,535	22,110
Arkansas.....	52,200	200,000	Banks	gone	into liquidation.				8	Aug. 5	500,000	500,000	3,400,000	254	None.	111,302
Connecticut.....	4,700	840,000	Apr. '48	53	8,085,916	575,676	2,100,272	4,511,571	6	Nov. 1	138,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		None.	17,462
Delaware.....	2,100	80,000	Jan. '49	8	1,350,000	into liquidation.			6	Nov. 12	450,000	700,000	8,850,000		None.	17,462
Florida.....	59,536	80,000	Banks	gone	into liquidation.				8	Oct. 7	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,250,000		Uncertain.	15,164
Georgia.....	61,500	825,000	June '48	18	4,949,975	into liquidation.			8	Oct. 7	2,100,000	5,000,000	27,000,000	602	\$12,098,153	20,790
Illinois.....	55,500	800,000	Banks	gone	into liquidation.				6	Aug. 5	5,000,000	17,000,000	45,000,000	8,86	*12,161,092	10,468
Indiana.....	83,828	1,000,000	Nov. '48	13	2,682,574	into liquidation.			6	Aug. 5	1,900,000	1,500,000	65,000,000	28	\$13,262,413	8,822
Iowa.....	51,000	150,000	1848	c 16	7,071,000	2,920,151	6,484,814	1,988,513	5	Nov. 4	5,100,000	2,200,000	5,000,000	227	\$11,271,914	452,528
Kentucky.....	40,000	830,000	Jan. '48	c 16	16,000,000	6,876,575	7,718,127	3,868,513	5	Nov. 4	5,100,000	2,200,000	8,800,000	661	\$16,140,077	158,442
Louisiana.....	46,400	490,000	July '49	5	2,970,600	419,827	955,649	2,044,659	6	Oct. 2	5,100,000	2,300,000	3,800,000	1043	\$32,574	632,574
Maine.....	32,400	615,000	Oct. '43	31	8,990,762	1,781,607	2,827,892	1,835,061	6	Nov. 11	250,000	2,300,000	10,000,000	241	\$4,648,359	27,250
Maryland.....	10,750	510,000	Jan. '49	d 23	38,225,000	5,721,154	22,601,051	660,000	6	Nov. 11	250,000	1,500,000	17,000,000	70	\$7,000,000	36,812
Massachusetts.....	7,600	875,000	Sept. '43	113	650,600	into liquidation.			8	Nov. 4	550,000	7,000,000	28,000,000	99	\$1,955,361	23,953
Michigan.....	56,500	420,000	1848	3	into liquidation.				7	Nov. 4	550,000	7,000,000	28,000,000	99	None.	73,455
Mississippi.....	47,400	670,000	Banks	gone	into liquidation.				8	Aug. 5	2,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	155	\$12,664,570	8,457,788
Missouri.....	67,500	559,000	Jan. '48	6	1,208,107	2,314,718	1,364,650	2,464,160	6	Aug. 5	2,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	243	\$11,173,223	41,404
New Hampshire.....	9,500	308,000	June '48	20	1,890,000	155,580	590,555	2,742,165	6	Oct. 8	20,000,000	4,000,000	20,000,000	3,07	\$14,452,757	62,078
New Jersey.....	7,950	425,000	Jan. '49	25	3,600,700	604,789	1,598,835	2,722,085	6	Nov. 5	1,200,000	5,800,000	17,500,000	1204	\$12,664,570	8,457,788
New York.....	46,220	2,880,000	May '49	132	44,352,969	5,481,874	30,816,287	22,509,302	7	Nov. 5	15,500,000	4,000,000	26,000,000	2,43	\$11,173,223	41,404
North Carolina.....	51,650	780,000	Apr. '48	18	3,652,000	1,386,269	1,598,835	2,722,085	6	Oct. 8	20,000,000	4,000,000	20,000,000	3,07	\$14,452,757	62,078
Ohio.....	40,000	1,380,000	May '48	56	6,914,942	3,028,576	4,380,253	9,251,259	6	Apr. 13	4,500	220,000	900,000	91	\$250,000	48,878
Pennsylvania.....	46,215	2,220,000	Nov. '48	61	11,095,577	1,082,693	1,889,433	2,008,848	7	Oct. 14	1,400,000	1,250,000	13,500,000	204	\$8,212,856	28,659
Rhode Island.....	1,250	185,000	Sept. '48	c 1	5,692,763	1,082,693	1,889,433	2,008,848	6	Aug. 5	9,000,000	10,500,000	76,000,000	353	\$18,212,857	2,416
South Carolina.....	28,000	980,000	June '48	20	8,055,800	1,800,000	1,250,000	4,000,000	6	Aug. 5	9,000,000	10,500,000	76,000,000	353	\$18,212,857	2,416
Tennessee.....	41,752	980,000	Jan. '49	1	300,000	into liquidation.			6	Aug. 5	9,000,000	10,500,000	76,000,000	353	\$18,212,857	2,416
Texas.....	825,520	150,000	Jan. '49	22	1,625,100	105,684	2,879,849	8,854,193	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Vermont.....	9,700	310,000	June '48	35	9,714,576	2,879,849	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Virginia.....	65,700	1,250,000	Jan. '48	35	1,625,100	105,684	2,879,849	8,854,193	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Wisconsin.....	54,600	220,000	1848	4	1,338,195	832,219	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Lower Canada.....	200,000	780,000	Jan. '49	4	5,500,000	832,219	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Upper Canada.....	723,332	723,332	Jan. '49	3	4,400,000	832,219	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
Oregon.....	841,483	50,000	Jan. '49	3	4,400,000	832,219	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163
California.....	443,691	100,000	Jan. '49	3	4,400,000	832,219	1,704,548	2,457,382	6	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	38,000,000	265	\$16,095,891	68,163

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY. SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Darien—and Panamá—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limón Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panamá—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at \$4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic canal like the Calcutta (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panamá: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panamá, on her way to Canton, would save 102 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panamá: it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Asa Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the senate of Michigan; in eleven of

the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons, his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept. 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptionable. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axle-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panamá, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that tea would take the land-route from Chinat to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for \$15 to \$20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transshipments? Our en-

annual exports and imports to and from China are under 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate; but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that "a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means." He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Reilly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; thence to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the headwaters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Cluën, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is

530 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 21½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But is the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with *Hunt's Magazine* as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory. In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost \$60,000,000, or \$30,000 per mile—\$20,000 for making the road, and \$10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the \$60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should

Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, and if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly ALL the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company, no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1848 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, *in time*, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 or \$100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall *nominally* make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 300 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs \$40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 1200 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where had officers might be placed as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public lands pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the *through-business* during the first three years did not exceed 25 per cent of the whole. On Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but *through-business*

at first; and with free competition, as the rule in sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure. Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be \$1,600,000 yearly.

In a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance at 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Bruce chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assume 2,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 180,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledges that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted: Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the Santa Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give *one man* the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say rather landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,608,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,603,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre!

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half so cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a \$12 per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can: but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849-50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848-9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial causes. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the

proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it? In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible*. If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,572 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,029 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 15 or 20 debated cases could be got through in a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reasonable objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-

tice that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fail with one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte*: no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S.—the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the permanent organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants would be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at \$3,500 each, *for life*. Mr. Ficklin thought one competent Commissioner

as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where it originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had to suspend his powers within the twelvemonth; and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Cong'l Globe. O. B. Ficklin, of Ill., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, and creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass? (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Asbmun, Barringer, Belcher, Birdsall, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Brown, Burt, Cabell, Canby, Catbcart, Chapman, Clapp, F. Clark, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Harris, Healey, Henry, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, Hunt, R. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIlvaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Palfrey, Petrie, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, S. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Slingerland, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bocoek, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Donnell, Eckert, Edsall, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Goggin, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammond, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kaufman, Lahm, Leffler, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClelland, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Shepperd, Silvester, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stebbins, A. Stewart, C. E. Stuart, Strohm, Jas., John B., R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wick, Wiley, and Wilson—99.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

SWARTWOUT'S SURETIES.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good his default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass it.

Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day, J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure.

Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and ominous, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1826; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ills., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."

The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE fit persons for the various ~~trusts~~ thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

Government of California and New Mexico--Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T. H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insolent in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th. C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c., embracing a territory

600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fugitive bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of Texas to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the *rights* of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ills., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes;"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Brown, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

* Those in italics were from free States.

Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appointed a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 24, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilnot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. Grinnell, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to \$1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether [in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury] an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the accounts, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, than to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is

made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting," packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of \$508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just \$3,550.

Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848-9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,301,606; Military, \$7,937,162; Naval, \$9,601,823; Postoffice, \$4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, \$7,260,000. Total, \$35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, \$868,200; officers of Congress, \$39,557; contingencies of the Senate, \$75,000; contingencies of the House, \$182,740; library of Congress, \$13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] \$1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, \$384,296; salaries, War Department, \$148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dept., at \$141 per room; Navy office, salaries, \$79,450; Postoffice Dep't, salaries, \$177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, \$62,910; Mint and three branches, \$124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, \$41,000; 39 District Judges, \$63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, \$443,000; Florida survey, \$30,000; Coast survey, continued, \$186,000; Lake survey, \$10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, \$149,000; do. at Erie, \$29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, \$35,000; for building another at Charleston, \$50,000; Congressional Globes, \$8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, \$12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, \$150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, \$10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., \$300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, \$137,585; Surveyors of Lands, \$123,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, \$100,000; MSS. of Monroe and Washington, \$40,000; books bought for members of House of

Representatives, \$76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote), \$123,000; ditto House of Representatives, \$50,000; paid for six swords, \$9,000; old and new fortresses, \$671,000. Naval pay list, \$2,462,500; provisions to ships-of-war, \$686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, \$1,436,000; ordnance and stores, \$257,000; Naval School at Annapolis, \$28,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, \$874,600; Marine corps, \$340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, \$1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, \$863,000; pay of the Army, \$1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, \$666,236; cost of recruiting, \$38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, \$36,200; Quartermaster's Dep't, many things in two items, \$775,000; purchase of horses, \$100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., \$300,000; transportation of the Army, \$750,000; armament of fortresses, \$100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., \$100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government, and improving the machinery, \$503,220; arsenals, \$71,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, \$15,000; Topographical surveys, \$50,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, \$50,000; Military education at West Point, \$171,295; War pensions, \$467,490; about \$660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, \$1,006,929; Sea pensions, \$93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, \$6,000.

Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at \$1,000; a treasury clerk at \$1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at \$6,000—his clerk, \$2,000—a commissioner of customs, \$3,000—his clerk, \$1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, \$3,000—said assistant's clerk, \$1,700. (See Cong. Globe, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: Chief engineers, navy, 5 years on duty, \$2,000 instead of \$1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, \$1,500 instead of \$1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the Cong. Globe omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

FREE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.—

A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an officer which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at \$20,000 in fees, is stated at \$6,352, average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at \$3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at \$2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for \$9,963, while Glasgow returns \$6,072 in 1847, and Leeds \$3,051. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield \$10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns \$4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other \$2,000 salary, with \$2,600 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth \$6,000; in 1846, \$2,947 were returned; nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees \$4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, \$9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at \$1,355. Pictou, N.S., \$2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, \$6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with \$9,000 a year, \$9,000 to fit them out, and other \$4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelvemonth. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets \$22,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., \$63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and \$76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About \$520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly \$160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of \$4,500 or \$9,000. (See *Statistics*, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. chargé now at Chili is paid \$4,500 a year: there ought to be a minister sent there, with \$9,000 salary and \$9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote \$18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 39 to 24. Senator King thought \$12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburg, \$16,000 to \$17,000 at Paris, and \$20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received \$12,000 a year: he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received \$4,000 to \$5,000. Senator

Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the chargé d'affaires, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The chargé d'affaires should be abolished, except in its original use. It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

Cost of War in Peace—Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of \$38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay \$15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the \$38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, generally of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, \$685,930,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, -	\$366,713,299 44
For the navy and naval operations, -	209,984,428 04
For pensions, - - - - -	61,169,294 57
For the Indian department, - - - -	48,053,241 22

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now? We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend \$15,079,878 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's eight years, checked by formidable Indian wars, \$19,322,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, \$7,956,108 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times? Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American *private* is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant, at \$3 per week, or of corporal at \$2, (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at \$84 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who learn the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, \$38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, \$75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost \$100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the

following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. Journals, p. 310 :

"Provided, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members \$400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; \$100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; \$250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to \$125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds \$10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was \$21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of \$3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote \$2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that \$1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about \$700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over \$10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was \$270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stopping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1842, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at \$3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think it for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830; Dr. Barton, *ditto*—he has had 3½ years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 735 years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 13 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, *on the average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants, whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is \$900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of \$2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 16th Feb. 1849. Nine-tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, \$15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw \$5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get \$425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]

THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts *were* regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in *this* document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in *no* public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac. It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) *refused* to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as *no book of later date contained* a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the *last* Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according, not to any old book, but to the *present* official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most *USUALLY* traveled road.' That is about the slipperiest

measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man *can* travel that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in the law, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to peculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, onelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soon 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Soch at least is the confident belief of

New York, Oct. 1st, 1849.

H. GREELEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of *Constructive* Mileage as Members of the new Senate, which convened on Monday, March 5th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such *Constructive* Mileage was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 156 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

Mileage of Congress.

SENATE.

SESSION, 1848-'49.

Name of Senator.	* Official distance from Washington by shortest post route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	† Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	470	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1095	2120	1695.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.....	447	540	432.00	74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C....	223	223	229.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn.....	390	390	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	684	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo.....	808	1670	1336.00	689.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	713	760	608.00	83.60
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1065	2230	1808.00	956.00
James W. Bradbury, Me...	535	675	540.00	64.00
Sidney Breese, Ill.....	771	1670	1395.00	390.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	560	1431	744.80	286.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	609	552.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	531	923	733.40	213.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John M. Clayton, Del....	117	120	95.00	2.40
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	768.00
John Davis, Mass.....	338	440	352.00	53.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss....	1690	1981	1584.80	756.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.....	165	206	164.80	52.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.....	296	576	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	370	400	320.00	21.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.....	891	1920	1632.00	975.20
Augs. C. Dodge, Iowa....	871	1300	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	834	1834	1467.20	733.00
S. W. Downe, La.....	1190	2600	2240.00	1228.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me...	530	600	480.00	56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	806.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1291	1024.80	503.20
Beni Fitzpatrick, Ala....	325	1081	864.80	294.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2380	2064.00	1256.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	495	557	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	657	733	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind.....	645	1602	1281.60	755.60
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1256.00
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.40	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1290	2354	1893.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md....	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	752.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. R. King, Ala.....	818	1100	880.00	225.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	350	390	304.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	143	114.40	55.20
T. Metcalf, Ky.....	493	637	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	232	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	326	400	320.00	51.20
S. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	23.80
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	481	520	424.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2664	2347.20	1227.20
W. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	1011	1900	1520.00	711.20
P. Sprague, Del.....	192	150	120.00	14.40
D. Surgeon, Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	664	1207	965.60	434.40

* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles farther, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to these Senators for deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.

(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	633	710	592.00	57.60
Wm. Upham, Vt.†	516	650	720.00	307.20
John Wales, Del.	110	110	88.00	
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.‡	805	1980	1664.00	1020.00
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Pa.	1069	1200	960.00	104.80
D. L. Ytlee, Fa.	897	1488	1190.40	472.80

Total Senate extra.....\$21,146.20

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	487	\$389.60	\$26.40
Green Adams, Ky.	519	931	741.80	329.60
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	408	326.40	36.00
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	298	230	224.00	(1)
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	434	347.20	(2)
Wash. Barrow, Tenn.	684	1122	897.60	369.40
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40
Rich'd L. T. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00	
Henry Bedinger, Va.	65	149	119.20	67.20
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	686	543.80	52.00
K. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60
Ausburn Birdsall, N. Y.	296	590	472.00	235.20
Esbon Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	493.20	197.60
John Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	23.00
T. S. Bocock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40
John M. Botts, Va.	117	131	104.80	11.20
F. W. Bowdon, Ala.	757	1148	913.40	312.80
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	808	1523	1122.40	576.00
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	457.60
Nathan'l Boydon, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00
Jasper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00
Samuel A. Bridges, Pa.	180	189	151.20	7.20
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	199	190	152.00	(3)
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(4)
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2330	1864.00	1026.40
Aylett Buckner, Ky.	611	987	789.60	300.80
Armistead Burt, S. C.	543	749	592.00	153.60
Chester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40
E. C. Cabell, Fa.	1069	1180	944.00	83.80
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	842.40	477.60
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1306	1444.80	916.80
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00
Asa W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	600	480.00	44.00
Franklin Clark, Me.	588	651	520.80	9.60
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	688	1062	849.60	299.20
T. L. Clingman, N. C.	486	587	469.60	80.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.	610	805	644.00	153.00
W. R. V. Cobb, Ala.	667	1300	1040.00	506.40
Wm. M. Cocke, Tenn.	466	1104	835.20	510.40
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	483.00	2.40
William Collins, N. Y.	436	652	521.60	172.80
H. S. Conger, N. Y.	558	557	445.60	(5)
Robt. B. Cranston, R. I.	408	430	344.00	17.60
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	209	167.20	47.20
John Crowell, O.	303	885	708.00	465.60
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	856.80	453.40
J. D. Cummins, O.	313	500	400.00	149.60
John R. J. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	4.00
Mason C. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1460.00	704.00
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	288.00	4.00
R. Dickinson, O.	423	994	795.20	460.80
James Dixon, Ct.	326	375	300.00	31.20
Rich'd S. Donnell, N. C.	348	443	354.40	75.00
William Duer, N. Y.	373	554	443.20	144.80
Daniel Duncan, O.	366	996	796.80	504.00
Garnett Duncan, Ky.	596	922	737.60	260.80
George G. Dunn, Ind.	621	1000	800.00	303.20
Geo. N. Eckert, Pa.	172	230	184.00	46.40
Joseph E. Edsall, N. J.	254	317	253.60	50.40
Thos. O. Edwards, O.	575	771	616.80	316.80

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	892.80	323.20
Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	73.60	1.60
Nathan Evans, Ohio.	316	482	335.60	132.80
James J. Faran, Ohio.	492	790	632.00	238.40
John W. Farelly, Pa.	420	430	344.00	8.00
W. S. Featherston, Miss.	910	1645	1316.00	588.00
Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill.	805	1290	1032.00	338.00
David Fisher, Ohio.	445	840	672.00	316.00
Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	88.80
John Freedley, Pa.	154	154	123.20	
Richard French, Ky.	514	785	623.00	216.80
George Fries, Ohio.	291	540	432.00	199.20
Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	329.60	76.80
John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	820	656.00	247.20
John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1243	998.40	183.00
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn.	695	1142	913.60	357.60
Josh. R. Giddings, Ohio.	338	850	630.00	409.60
William L. Goggin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80
Daniel Gott, N. Y.	337	530	424.00	154.40
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00	
James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1392.00	662.40
Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	229	183.20	4.00
Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	434	461	368.80	21.60
Artemas Hale, Mass.	433	461	363.80	22.40
Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1122	2078	1662.40	764.80
Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	381	700	560.00	255.20
David Hammons, Me.	578	665	532.00	69.60
Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	183	142.40	(6)
Moses Hampton, Pa.	326	341	272.80	9.00
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	739	963	770.40	179.20
J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2524	2019.20	1064.00
Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.20	206.40
Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1603	1282.40	627.20
Thos. J. Henley, Ind.	578	910	728.00	265.60
William Henry, Vt.	445	558	446.40	90.40
H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1100	880.00	375.20
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1078	862.40	191.20
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20
Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	384	655	524.80	217.60
Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	733	1309	1040.00	453.60
John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	160.00	52.00
Sam'l. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	303.20	42.40
Charles Hudson, Mass.	420	513	410.40	74.40
Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	695	556.00	234.40
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	886	1600	1280.00	571.20
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	140	112.00	1.60
Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.80	(7)
Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	262	209.60	35.20
Alfred Iverson, Ga.	757	1000	800.00	194.40
John Jamieson, Mo.	917	1708	1366.40	632.80
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	366	500	400.00	107.20
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	437	590	472.00	122.40
Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	523	658	526.40	104.00
Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1065	2000	1600.00	748.00
George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	390.40
John W. Jones, Ga.	684	910	728.00	180.80
Dav. S. Kaufman, Texas.	1347	2800	2240.00	1162.40
Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20
William Kennon, Jr. O.	277	462	369.60	148.00
Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	833.60	243.20
Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	484	337.20	22.40
Samuel Lahm, Ohio.	313	469	375.20	124.80
Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.60	948.00
Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	488.00	256.80
Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	630	504.00	89.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.	871	1830	1464.00	767.30
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(8)
Thos. W. Ligon, Md.	45	45	36.00	
Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	780	1626	1300.80	676.80
Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	326	326	260.80	
John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	738.40	200.80
Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1760	1408.00	764.00
Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(9)
Robt. McClelland, Mich.	486	1121	896.80	508.00
Jno. A. McClelland, Ill.	762	1227	981.60	372.00
James McDowell, Va.	138	267	213.60	63.20
A. R. McIlvane, Pa.	131	178	142.40	57.60
James J. McKay, N. C.	337	395	316.00	6.40

* a. Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

† See Note † to page 42.

(1) Undercharge \$14.40.—(2) \$6.40.—(3) \$7.20.—(4) 80 cts.—(5) 80 cts.

(6) Undercharge 80 cts.—(7) \$1.60.—(8) 80 cts.—(9) \$1.60.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md...	40	40	32.00			Amos Tuck, N. H.....	430	593	46.40	1.00
James McQueen, S. C....	433	632	510.40	160.00		Thos. J. Turner, Ill.....	832	2080	1664.00	92.40
Joh Mann, Pa.....	129	222	192.40	79.20		John Van Dyke, N. J.....	183	200	16.00	5.00
Horace Mann, Mass.....	431	467	373.60	22.80		A. W. Venable, N. C.....	267	295	236.00	22.40
George P. Marsh, Vt.....	513	680	544.00	183.60		Sam'l. F. Vinton, Ohio...	353	523	422.40	176.00
Dudley Marvin, N. Y.....	353	750	600.00	316.60		D. Wallace, S. C.....	464	759	607.20	236.00
Richard K. Meade, Va....	140	150	120.00	3.00		Cornell's Warren, N. Y...	273	230	224.00	1.60
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	376	466	372.80	72.00		John Wentworth, Ill.....	717	1306	1444.80	371.20
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky...	542	902	721.60	288.00		Hugh White, N. Y.....	378	391	312.20	10.40
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio....	474	810	642.00	238.20		Wm. W. Wick, Ind.....	571	965	732.20	332.00
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	1281	2609	2020.00	1053.20		James S. Wiley, Me.....	680	795	636.00	92.40
Joseph Mullins, N. Y....	416	557	445.60	112.20		Hezekiah Williams, Me...	671	759	607.20	70.40
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y...	233	230	184.00	(10)		David Wilnot, Pa.....	244	300	312.00	116.80
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.....	239	272	222.40	7.20		James Wilson, N. H.....	424	543	433.40	94.20
Henry Nes, Pa.....	90	100	80.00	6.00		R. C. Winthrop, Mass...	443	458	364.40	2.00
Wm. A. Newell, N. J.....	172	200	160.00	17.60		J. A. Woodward, S. C....	430	700	560.00	176.00
Henry Nicoll, N. Y.....	232	230	134.00	(11)						
David Outlaw, N. C.....	260	348	278.40	70.40						
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass....	457	461	368.20	19.20						
Chas. H. Peaslee, N. H...	481	545	456.00	51.20						
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	516	650	520.00	107.20						
John S. Pendleton, Va....	82	95	76.80	11.20						
George Petrie, N. Y.....	390	453	362.40	52.40						
John Pettit, Ind.....	628	1311	1049.20	546.40						
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky....	696	1117	933.60	336.80						
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1073	1865	1492.00	633.60						
Tim. Pillsbury, Texas...	1636	2800	2240.00	891.20						
James Pollock, Pa.....	121	222	225.60	80.80						
Wm. B. Preston, Va.....	278	345	276.00	53.60						
Harvey Putnam, N. Y....	375	675	540.00	240.00						
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y...	400	417	533.60	13.60						
R. B. Rhett, S. C.....	539	649	519.20	43.00						
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill...	833	1663	1334.40	664.00						
Thos. Richey, O.....	353	536	423.20	142.40						
John L. Robinson, Ind...	533	865	692.00	260.60						
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.....	544	1002	801.60	366.40						
Julius Rockwell, Mass...	576	420	356.00	35.20						
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.....	357	366	292.00	6.40						
J. Dixon Roman, Md....	69	113	90.40	35.20						
Roht. L. Rose, N. Y.....	354	605	484.80	201.60						
Joseph M. Root, Ohio...	392	900	720.00	406.40						
David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y...	299	620	496.00	256.80						
Danl. B. St. John, N. Y...	294	381	264.80	29.60						
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.....	498	850	630.00	231.60						
Roht. C. Schenck, Ohio...	461	780	624.00	255.20						
Aug. H. Shepard, N. C...	320	400	320.00	64.00						
Eliakim Sherrill, N. Y...	342	360	238.00	14.40						
Henry H. Sibley.....	1225	2355	1834.00	904.00						
P. H. Silvester, N. Y....	347	370	296.00	13.40						
R. F. Simpson, S. C.....	531	803	642.40	217.60						
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y...	370	389	311.20	15.20						
Eph'm. K. Smart, Me....	632	701	560.80	55.20						
Caleb B. Smith, Ind.....	537	855	634.00	214.40						
Robert Smith, Ill.....	208	1548	1238.40	592.00						
Truman Smith, Ct.....	326	360	238.00	27.20						
Fred. P. Stantou, Tenn...	915	1507	1205.60	473.60						
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y...	366	451	360.80	68.00						
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga....	604	735	604.00	120.80						
Andrew Stewart, Pa.....	195	263	210.40	54.40						
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich...	605	1230	934.00	500.00						
John Strohm, Pa.....	121	130	104.00	7.20						
Wm. Strong, Pa.....	145	195	156.00	40.00						
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y....	232	230	184.00	(12)						
John L. Taylor, Ohio....	400	644	515.20	195.20						
B. G. Thibodeaux, La....	1243	2474	1979.20	934.80						
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn...	719	1162	929.60	354.40						
James Thompson, Pa.....	456	728	623.80	264.00						
Jacob Thompson, Miss...	911	1650	1320.00	591.20						
R. W. Thompson, Ind....	644	1061	843.80	333.60						
J. B. Thompson, Ky.....	553	934	747.20	394.80						
R. A. Thompson, Va.....	350	672	537.60	257.60						
W. Thompson, Iowa.....	900	1852	1494.40	774.20						
P. B. Thurston, R. I.....	574	840	334.00	84.80						
E. W. Tompkins, Miss...	1051	1963	1570.40	729.60						
Robert Toombs, Ga.....	570	765	612.00	156.00						

Total House extra..... \$52,325.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:—

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Senators at 40 cents..... 7,000

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Representatives at 40 cents..... 13,020

Total Circuitous Miles..... 133,001

Circuitous Mileage of the House..... \$52,325.40

Circuitous Mileage of the Senate..... 21,149.20

Total Circuitous Mileage.. \$73,474.60

Economy in the Public Expenditure.

Civil, Military and Naval Mileage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—McKay's Bill defeated.

Jan. 25, J. J. M'Kay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about \$175,000 yearly, and once in four years \$225,000, by stopping the payment of mileage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for hooks to be given to members as presents, and regulating the mileage. At this session \$175,000 had been voted for mileage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road," \$75,000 for mileage of military officers, by the shortest mail-route, at 10 cents; \$60,000 for mileage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for mileage of other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; yeas 153, nays 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashmun, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynde, Maclay, Pettit, Rhett, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton.

It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington: from tables thus compiled the mileage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed mileage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: in the latter case, he was to receive \$4 per day during such absence.

* a Name of Member.—b Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c Mileage distance paid for.—d Mileage received.—e Extra Mileage.

(10) Undercharge \$2.40.—(11) \$1.20.—(12) \$1.60.

Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. No part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was thenceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and *constructive* mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen \$8 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some \$40,000 of mileage to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed \$17,500 out of moneys intrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, \$1,500 or \$1,000, down to \$500, for his services or attendance; or had received \$1½ to \$3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of \$250, being \$83 per month extra beyond their pay; folders and laborers were presented with a *douceur* of \$200 each; policemen had \$100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of \$100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of Ia., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—\$75,000 for the Docu-

mentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at \$2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to \$20 or \$23 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress \$1,500 a year, and 30 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid \$6 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A village in Ohio that was 480 miles from Washington in 1833, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 323 miles! He was paid accordingly.]

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducting the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When \$6 a day were first given, the attorney-general got \$1,500 a year; now he has \$4,000, and they have \$3. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 18, 1816: "The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation (\$1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."

Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world."

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, McClelland, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to

include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 62—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging, and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place, while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and got a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided, that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding \$50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles: editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and \$750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The yeas, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atkinson, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Jeff. Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance,

Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces had been rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$, it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Goggin's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On newspapers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. \$750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses \$1,300 to \$3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 82 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbie, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbie shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails, "in thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbie states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the accountant-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to paymasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1848, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

INLAND LETTER POSTAGE.—For three hundred miles, or under that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 500 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port there-in to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U.S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

INLAND NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET, HANDBILL, AND CIRCULAR POSTAGE.—Newspapers, when not over 1,900 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for any greater distance: within the U.S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

BRITISH AND IRISH CORRESPONDENCE—POSTAGE-RATES.—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamers. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay-

ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country to that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected in the United States; they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and that only, must be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Gibraltar; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Malta; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburg; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Wittenburg. British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, BY THE U. S. BREMEN LINE OF MAIL-PACKETS.—Foreign letter-postage to be charged in *addition* to United States postage, to wit:

Cents.	Cents.
Altona..... 6	Mecklenburgh Strelitz..... 12
Bremen..... nothing.	Nassau or Prussia..... 12
Brunswick..... 6	Oldenburg..... 5
Gotha or Darmstadt..... 12	Saxe Meiningen..... 12
Frankfort-on-the-Main..... 12	Saxe Weimar..... 12
Hamburg or Hanover..... 6	Saxony (kingdom)..... 12
Lubec..... 9	Wurtemberg..... 12

Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. postage alone may be prepaid.

Denmark—Copenhagen, &c..... 22 cents.
Norway—Bergen, Christiana, &c..... 30 "
St. Petersburg or Cronstadt..... 24 "
Sweden—Stockholm and farthest parts..... 39 "
Single letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.: U. S. postage to be prepaid.

The single letter to the following places is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.: U. S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 57 cts.; Austria, Baden, or Eastern Italy, 18 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, 37 cts.

Naval Prize Money.

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting \$100,000 (in addition to \$50,000 paid Mrs. D. already), for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction off Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days of the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval ration of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead of J. Pollock, Pa., said 1. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-o'-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847; and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while on some other ships 903 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given time may be detained for a longer time; when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No; by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you *now* do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case, appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the Marion, in 38 days, to 2th Jan., 1847, 33 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor flogged for bad cooking! The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the Germantown, one sailor got seven and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren! They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New-

England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the repeated efforts of the House for a defence of a detestable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of cooking beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual supply bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 37. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of minor offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty? I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even to death without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of criminals, thus degraded and humbled? In the army this detestable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most revolting to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers.—Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this check, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have conducted themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S. Few men of them require corporal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"?

Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of its struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Niles asked whether they would longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.—Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 23, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote.—Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment he believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:

YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Forland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcalfe, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greene, of R. I., said he was for arming the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 50 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1800 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-

cured and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the chain and ball, by suspension by the thumbs [tor-ture], and by what is called the gag, with other punishments as degrading us any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o'-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct: in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprits withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk: drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; forgetful, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor; doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge, on board the *Saratoga*, adds, that "the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea where the men could not obtain it." Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions.

Beside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being the strokes of the cat on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filthiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarrelling 9; do. 12; asleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; "sleeping" 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and suspicion of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 50; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 10; being out of his hammock after hours 12; scaling water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; throwing overboard top of a spittoon 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 12; being on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 12; skylarking on gr-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 12; naked on spar-deck 3; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 243]; fifteen

do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. McCreland moved a resolution, which was adopted, 101 to 60, as follows:

"Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale."

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price "to actual settlers and cultivators" was to be \$1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1856. The session was near its close, nothing was done; as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption there-to for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at \$1½, and interest. Anybody might buy at \$1½ any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be \$5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is

costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimation; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactions could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,459,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil, of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,958 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 245,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed: 100,209,656 acres had been sold for \$136,772,077, the average price per acre being \$1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles; the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande [no part of Texas], 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north [Santa Fé country, New Mexico], 124,933: total 325,520 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter. Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

Branch Mints--Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New-York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposit: in four years, to March, 1849, \$40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New-York. Mr. Walker estimated the coin brought into the U. S. by IMMIGRANTS from abroad at \$8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New-York, in a year, \$35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New-York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New-York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New-York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least two too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-

age of \$650,000 per annum? The deposits of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1848, were of the value of \$211,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was \$3,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Poughkeepsie, received of U. S. gold, \$5,649,873 as deposits for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches), during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, \$151,017,714, or less than \$2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of four mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soule, and Smith, senators-elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility: and they reported on the 13th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 13th of January, 1849: that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1840—and that his election was void, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810: came to the U. S. when a minor; had resided in there since he was 18 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat: no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it: the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois: been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. Mason said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1789; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1795: was elected to the Senate, from Pa. 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. Foote moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. SEWARD said that nine years' citizenship, at the commence-

ment of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. HALE, on the contrary, respected that provision in the most.—General SHIELDS asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 31: and Mr. Foote said he feared that it was intended to tax a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grattan, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election void and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. DOUGLASS. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor cannot fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant: but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy: the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. HALE wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. WEBSTER. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. DOUGLASS. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. BERRIEN. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote: how then can he resign?—Mr. DOUGLASS. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. BUTLER said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. UNDERWOOD. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. DAWSON said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. HALE moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. BADGER did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. DOWNS. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim

of General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. Mason said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglass was checked by Mr. Mangum when affirming that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign?—Mr. Foote said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress: he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American family on the battle-plain of Mexico, and his heroic deeds had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stood confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can he desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. Butler did not say but that the general might have resigned at first [although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat]; but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. Dawson condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the election could therefore not qualify him—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General Cass said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 28 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. [see ex. doc. 11], during the year ending June 30, 1843, amounted to \$90,071,755; the expenditures to \$60,655,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, \$29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but \$1,314,967, for \$23,101,645 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 26 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise, and the money, therefore, is not in the treasury. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1843], he states the balance in treasury at \$33,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at \$1,701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1843, was \$153,535. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were \$600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious

task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically spread over 538 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 160. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 116 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1843, were \$17,866,105, and the receipts \$19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1843, were \$66,431,344, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some \$31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1843, at \$65,778,450, to which was to be added other \$10,127,200 received from loans and treasury notes, and \$26,000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, \$75,931,650. The funded debt had increased \$43,036,151 between Mar. 4, 1843, and Oct. 1, 1843. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of \$2,666,666,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly \$124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of \$450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over \$200,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792, the taxation of the United Kingdom was only £16,000,000—now it is £60,000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1833, the debt was 4,590,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,640,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 2d of May, 1823, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its labyrinths, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our ancestors, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes; a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge, the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do anything; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1848. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Writ Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and within the reach of those who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1813, which gives each district-attorney \$250 a year and the "usual fees of office." What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made \$22,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees to the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1793, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Worse still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1849, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force; what is law and what is not puzzles our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a board of fifty jurists; and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood: its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system.

The legislature of 1848 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A complete code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawsuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Bringham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

*Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.***MAINE.**—[Complete.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	&c.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Aroostook....	400	868	30...	431	868	106
Cumberland....	3679	4927	1250...	4797	5989	1745
Franklin.....	864	1584	698...	895	1460	813
Hancock.....	1662	2040	130...	2102	2321	247
Kennebec.....	3817	3050	1009...	5056	2634	1657
Lincoln.....	4306	3804	505...	5316	4670	967
Oxford.....	1428	3908	831...	1529	3605	1206
Penobscot.....	2506	4302	898...	3973	4646	1560
Piscataquis....	793	1124	389...	937	1163	432
Somerset.....	2543	2211	687...	2453	2036	1021
Waldo.....	1383	3570	671...	1816	3506	1124
Washington....	2024	2215	295...	2505	2466	456
York.....	2755	3931	632...	3466	4697	844

Total vote...23260 37534 8025...35276 40206 12178

Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249.
 Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,243. The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the Presidential election 13,811—the Whigs losing 7,016; Locos, 2,672; and Freesoilers, 4,153.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Official.]

Counties.	GOVERNOR.	1849.	CONGRESS.
	Chamberlain.	Dinsmoor.	Berry, Tucker, G.W. Kittridge.
Dist. I.	Whig.	L. F.	&c. F. S.
Rockingham....	3529	4558	1152...4440
Stratford.....	2007	2126	589...2531
II.			Eastman, Pease, Steward.
Belknap.....	1032	1965	376...1038
Carroll.....	811	2097	522...792
Merrimack....	1833	4571	1114...1843
III.			Wilson, Vose, Scat.
Hillsborough...	3660	5086	1041...4559
Cheshire.....	2433	2328	654...3107
IV.			J. Kittridge, Hibbard, White, &c.
Sullivan.....	1254	1952	522...1256
Grafton.....	2070	3897	981...2069
Coos.....	335	1527	211...333

Total.....18764 30107 7162 29969 22068 9685

Dinsmoor over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310;
 Polk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Taylor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

VERMONT.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	F. D.	&c.	Taylor.	V. B.	Cass.
Bennington....	1382	1668	119...	1554	616	1150
Rutland.....	3152	1760	272...	2911	1377	744
Windham.....	2714	1507	619...	2648	1443	608
Orange.....	2207	3179	38...	1780	1808	1414
Windsor.....	4210	2839	54...	3656	1908	1103
Addison.....	2614	1501	112...	2533	1035	319
Chittenden....	2161	1785	495...	1763	1516	571
Franklin.....	1811	1451	733...	1450	1204	691
Grand Isle...	327	123	122...	311	104	130
Caledonia.....	1560	2203	67...	1367	888	1158
Essex.....	438	439	1...	370	42	331
Lamoille.....	456	955	528...	289	754	474
Orleans.....	1244	1163	131...	1056	536	562
Washington....	1667	2869	92...	1398	1106	1693

Total.....26,443 23492 3383...23122 13837 10948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 432. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

Vote for Congress in 11th District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh—Meacham, W., 6,645; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Meacham over all, 1,094. Marsh over all, 944.

MASSACHUSETTS.**1849—GOVERNOR—1848.**

Counties.	Briggs.	Boutwell.	Philips.	Briggs.	Philips.	Cush'g.
	Whig.	Whig.	lips.	Whig.	lips.	&c. at.
Barnstable....	1274	653	289...	1894	419	714
Berkshire.....	3318	2474	806...	3587	1215	2196
Bristol.....	5644	1393	1535...	5178	2418	1973
Dukes.....	186	78	40...	248	58	154
Essex.....	7117	3337	3083...	8457	5452	3458
Franklin.....	2323	1597	1164...	2323	1329	1481
Hampshire.....	3205	1123	1268...	3530	1472	928
Hampden.....	3121	3039	648...	3402	994	2267
Middlesex.....	9079	6277	3363...	9587	6129	4447
Nantucket....	291	57	100...	530	159	77
Norfolk.....	4299	1931	2160...	4632	3265	1502
Plymouth.....	3426	1399	2135...	3760	2597	1629
Suffolk.....	6535	1698	1245...	3247	2596	1446
Worcester....	6677	4325	6517...	6445	7908	4132

Total.....54495 32266 24853...61640 36011 26404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phillips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775. Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,269.

RHODE-ISLAND.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	&c.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Bristol.....	332	50	3.....	590	131	18
Kent.....	588	233	34.....	690	318	52
Newport....	873	148	53.....	1207	205	109
Providence....	2582	2006	359...	3542	2515	398
Washington...	701	522	112.....	750	450	149

Total.....5081 2964 561 6779 3646 730

Anthony over all, 1,556. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,403.

Vote for Congress in 1st District—King, W., 2,005; Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering, 206. 1st District—First trial (April)—Shearman, W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and scattering, 186. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W., 2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.

CONNECTICUT.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Dist. & Cos.	Trumbull.	Seymour.	Niles.			
I.	Whig.	L. F.	F. S.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Hartford.....	5374	5424	454...	6000	5345	810
Tolland.....	1819	1703	178...	1665	1612	191
II.						
New-Haven....	4674	3730	542...	5273	4516	806
Middlesex....	1461	2090	236...	2136	2152	361
III.						
New-London...	3623	3183	518...	4020	3421	776
Windham.....	2215	1945	780...	2266	2262	799
IV.						
Fairfield.....	4356	3512	201...	5036	4064	462
Litchfield....	3778	3519	561...	3918	3674	800

Total.....27800 25106 3520 30314 27046 5005

Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles, and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 206; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

Official Aggregate for State Officers.

Lt. Gov.—Thomas Backus, 23,656; Charles H. Pond, 25,235; J. Boyd, and scattering, 3,493. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,801.

Sec'y—Rog. H. Mills, 22,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210. *Treasurer*—Stephen Taylor, 26,661; Hy. D. Smith, 25,319; Geo. Reed, 3,532; scattering, 351. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

Controller—Abijah Catlin, 23,945; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,510. Catlin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

Aggregate Vote for Congress.

1 Chapman, W., 7527.. Waldo, L. F., 7441.. Scat., 23
2 Babcock, " 6532.. Booth, " 6672.. " 139
3 Rockwell, " 5992.. Cleveland, " 6140.. " 27
4 Butler, " 6172.. Wildman, " 7023.. " 676

PENNSYLVANIA.—[Official.]

1849—CANAL COMMISS'R—'43. GOVERNOR—1843.

Counties.	Fuller.	Gamble, W.	Middle- L. F.	swarth, W.	Painter, W.	John- ston, L. F.	Long- streth, L. F.
Adams	1645	1256..	2314	1785	2331	1366	
Allegheny	6263	5103..	8244	6130	8356	6164	
Armstrong	1643	1937..	1354	2013	2094	2133	
Beaver	2519	2022..	2591	2329	2760	2334	
Bedford	2323	2579..	2510	2756	2613	2599	
Berks	2267	6827..	4113	8690	4207	6411	
Blair	1730	1316..	2295	1424	2296	1427	
Bradford	2494	2587..	2992	3700	3241	3747	
Bucks	4432	4657..	5063	5204	5084	5245	
Butler	2106	1941..	2363	2310	2410	2508	
Cambria	1123	1875..	1118	1440	1151	1421	
Carbon	490	756..	746	1000	763	906	
Centre	1332	2093..	1636	2540	1649	2344	
Chester	5685	4233..	5898	5101	5895	5140	
Clarion	940	1851..	1134	2209	1235	2238	
Clearfield	526	891..	603	1105	630	1111	
Clinton	670	1001..	792	997	808	1004	
Columbia	1646	2443..	1922	3134	1930	3157	
Crawford	2204	2463..	2398	2778	2530	2949	
Cumberland	2558	2069..	2968	3085	2939	3069	
Dauphin	2722	2102..	3203	2287	3219	2269	
Delaware	1743	1311..	1974	1480	1975	1500	
Elk	191	232..	116	277	145	283	
Erie	2503	1969..	3305	2096	3500	2087	
Fayette	2113	2645..	2710	3273	2776	3290	
Franklin	3897	2665..	3736	3004	3758	2988	
Greene	1094	2047..	1297	2350	1354	2362	
Huntingdon	1737	1930..	2277	1864	2239	1871	
Indiana	1729	1239..	2258	1562	2371	1368	
Jefferson	463	870..	642	926	788	992	
Juniata	929	1699..	1108	1190	1103	1201	
Lancaster	7193	4224..	9766	5519	8727	5514	
Lebanon	2378	1783..	2622	1807	2637	1800	
Lehigh	2317	2591..	2521	2666	2550	2906	
Luzerne	2578	5149..	3390	3683	2967	3785	
Lycoming	1524	2150..	1851	2267	425	1763	
McKean	238	336..	362	406	376	429	
Mercer	2424	2618..	3462	3103	3643	3109	
Millis	1031	1305..	1432	1585	1443	1591	
Monroe	251	1363..	572	1635	425	1769	
Montgomery	3698	5081..	4522	5337	4645	5218	
Northampton	2215	2982..	2460	3407	2551	3476	
Northumberland	1111	1874..	1496	2033	1516	2124	
Perry	927	1419..	1343	2056	1539	2064	
Philadelphia	7396	4602..	8955	4972	8963	4972	
" co.	11714	14600..	16394	16005	16392	16023	
Pike	119	654..	119	593	126	612	
Potter	282	546..	277	600	273	627	
Schuylkill	3478	3651..	4181	3534	4264	3538	
Somerset	211	964..	2703	1077	2755	1100	
Sullivan	149	330..			182	360	
Susquehanna	1661	2073..	1505	2375	1597	2416	
Tioga	1193	1681..	1124	1860	1219	2077	
Union	2451	1820..	2941	1580	2867	1605	
Wenango	517	1028..	935	1523	948	1532	
Warren	613	943..	901	1136	947	1145	

Counties.	Fuller.	Gamble, W.	Middle- L. F.	swarth, W.	Painter, L. F.	John- ston, W.	Long- streth, L. F.
Washington	3576	3610..	3906	3952	4065	3944	
Wayne	624	1267..	745	1462	835	1457	
Westm'd	2397	4097..	2639	4963	2256	4955	
Wyoming	763	766..	750	830	780	948	
York	3350	4035..	4122	4319	4162	4345	

Total.....152151 144740 161294 166930 168323 163221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following vote:—Phila city and county, 2,510; Montgomery, 32; Berks, 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 53; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkin, 415; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439.

Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 8,150; Painter, L. F., over Middlesworth, 2,626; Johnson's majority for Governor, 502. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,274; over Cass, 13,537. The vote for Taylor was 165,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 11,283.

MARYLAND.—[Official.]

CONGRESS—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

District and Counties.	Rich. I.	No op.	Tay.
I.	Bowie, W.	position.	for. Cass. V. E.
Anne Arundel (proper)	917	.....	963 849 5
Calvert	414	.....	431 335
Charles	330	.....	769 938
Montgomery	1681	.....	1057 771 1
Prince George's	835	.....	1051 733 1
St. Mary's	756	.....	722 422
Total	4293	.....	5059 3508 7
II.	T. J. Mc	W. T. Hamil-	
	Kear, W.	ton, L. F.	
Allegany	1682	.....	1720.. 1579 1620 3
Frederick	2253	.....	2704.. 3158 2963 20
Washington	2553	.....	2653.. 2688 2434 1
Total	7191	.....	7307 7425 7037 24
III.	George W.	Edw'd Ham-	
	Gray, W.	mond, L. F.	
Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Baltimore City	1426	.....	2482.. 2234 2032 16
Baltimore County	1062	.....	2185.. 2527 2669 7
Carroll County	1309	.....	1516.. 1763 1672 7
Howard District	553	.....	720.. 730 657
Total	4456	.....	6903 7254 7910 30
IV.	John R.	R. M. Mc-	
	Kenly, W.	Lane, L. F.	
Wards 1-15, Balt.	6326	.....	7277.. 8240 8063 56
V.	A. Evans,	S. M. Magraw,	
	W.	L. F.	
Caroline	596	.....	597.. 492 520
Cecil	1541	.....	1297.. 1564 1444 4
Harford	1461	.....	1443.. 1521 1253 3
Kent	639	.....	490.. 645 417 3
Queen Anne's	719	.....	651.. 725 612
Total	4986	.....	4487.. 4867 4346 10
VI.	John Bozman	No oppo-	
	Kerr, W	sition.	
Dorchester	719	.....	1967 820
Somerset	1019	.....	1413 1005 1
Talbot	712	.....	706 719 1
Worcester	1007	.....	1351 1130
Total	3457	.....	4237 3674 2

The vote for Taylor was 37,702; Cass, 34,528; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,570 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,263. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,049; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 318 maj. for Congress in the 11d District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 684 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the Vth District in 1845, and in 1842 the Whigs carried every district.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[Official.]

COUNTIES.	Control- ler.	Secretary of State.	Attorney- General.	Treasur- er.	Canal Com- missioner.	State Engi- neer and Surv.	Inspector St. Prisons.	Judge Court of Appeals.								
	W. Hunt, Whig. Loco.	Morgan, Whig. Loco.	Stevens, Whig. Loco.	Chafield, Whig. Loco.	A. Hunt, Whig. Loco.	Welch, Whig. Loco.	Beach, Whig. Loco.	Follett, Whig. Loco.	Seaymour, Whig. Loco.	Campbell, Whig. Loco.	Squire, Whig. Loco.	Clark, Whig. Loco.	Spencer, Whig. Loco.	Jewett, Whig. Loco.		
Albany	6934	5604	6861	5729	6246	6237	6874	5713	6446	6131	6662	5917	6371	6235	5916	6223
Allegany	2989	3220	2987	3248	2986	3240	2982	3247	2991	3241	2985	3250	2991	3246	2985	3209
Broome	2445	2300	2441	2296	2442	2299	2444	2288	2446	2304	2492	2354	2443	2304	2437	2320
Cattaraugus	3073	2864	3074	2860	3009	2756	3072	2864	3075	2857	3073	2860	3071	2859	3036	2795
Cayuga	4598	4481	4530	4528	4596	4501	4594	4509	4595	4496	4580	4525	4586	4498	4529	4467
Chautauque	4497	3517	4492	3534	4497	3512	4493	3534	4494	3525	4493	3534	4494	3527	4321	3501
Chemung	1779	2240	1771	2248	1775	2251	1768	2246	1781	2237	1782	2237	1767	2247	1691	2172
Chenango	3563	4079	3564	4081	3554	4083	3510	4075	3572	4077	3567	4081	3562	4082	3562	4009
Clinton	1855	2095	1846	2105	1844	2110	1846	2107	1847	2106	1843	2107	1844	2109	1837	2026
Columbia	3894	3499	3577	3744	3514	3809	3892	3445	3854	3471	3571	3457	3842	3481	3453	3830
Cortland	2207	1984	2133	1986	2203	2104	2207	2002	2205	1988	2205	1989	2206	1995	2184	1996
Delaware	3374	2611	3393	2621	1205	4809	3393	2618	1204	4802	3388	2609	1184	4833	1195	4616
Dutchess	4935	4880	4924	4887	4898	4919	4929	4872	4919	4911	4920	4904	4911	4925	4768	4843
Erie	6758	4976	6749	4984	6760	4984	6754	4999	6658	4995	6760	4995	6762	5000	6537	4781
Essex	2323	1917	2319	1955	2320	1926	2319	1926	2319	1864	2319	1926	2318	1924	2261	1929
Franklin	1438	1357	1436	1350	1435	1359	1437	1332	1437	1363	1436	1357	1437	1363	1402	1311
Fulton & Hamilton	1911	1941	1901	1921	1902	1922	1902	1921	1909	1917	1918	1930	1904	1918	1950	1879
Genesee	2687	1606	2681	1610	2694	1611	2681	1618	2622	1634	2683	1612	2663	1621	2657	1601
Greene	2614	2795	2595	2508	2574	2830	2601	2807	2579	2797	2631	2777	2577	2829	2548	2755
Herkimer	2373	3488	2365	3509	2370	3480	2367	3506	2354	3472	2351	3508	2358	3506	2412	3455
Jefferson	4840	5392	4830	5473	4831	5408	4832	5422	4875	5349	4832	5419	4834	5413	4989	5198
Kings	6005	4803	6073	4928	6085	4924	6056	4926	6016	4931	6025	4932	6062	4936	5779	4785
Lewis	1656	1936	1657	1939	1654	1943	1652	1943	1946	1598	1648	1947	1642	1937	1668	1808
Livingston	3603	2566	3584	2566	3588	2566	3585	2568	3591	2558	3585	2571	3588	2569	3549	2527
Madison	3258	3341	3251	3369	3251	3358	3252	3264	3258	3348	3254	3366	3253	3363	3311	3282
Monroe	6424	4963	6356	5073	6378	5055	6354	5070	6368	5056	6351	5056	6354	5068	6342	5039
Montgomery	2875	2975	2870	2980	2892	3026	2865	2981	2794	3027	2855	2985	2859	2992	2792	3046
New-York	20774	18203	20616	18611	20523	18738	20634	18689	20643	18811	20520	18781	20524	18943	19575	18260
Niagara	2782	2295	2721	2524	2717	2425	2719	2527	2755	2320	2716	2532	2720	2410	2689	2540
Oneida	6856	6937	6780	7045	6720	7035	6778	7007	7075	6725	6814	7010	6701	7050	6783	6904
Ontonaga	6085	6710	5663	5747	5683	5735	5676	5751	5673	5740	5680	5750	5692	5747	5600	5719
Ontario	3897	3153	3893	3175	3893	3159	3893	3172	3892	3165	3891	3177	3890	3177	3816	3148
Orange	3639	4094	3627	4097	3635	4021	3629	4020	3643	4022	3632	3980	3631	4092	3658	4016
Orleans	2349	2302	2345	2311	2344	2312	2344	2307	2346	2315	2344	2298	2344	2313	2288	2298
Oswego	4036	4717	4034	4746	4032	4742	4033	4744	4061	4697	4055	4745	4041	4728	4077	4641
Otsego	3643	4710	3632	4715	3604	4814	3636	4715	3663	4697	3630	4726	3647	4717	3629	4907
Putnam	609	1213	609	1216	609	1216	609	1248	609	1217	609	1217	609	1217	601	1126
Queens	1758	2002	1749	2024	1752	2028	1753	2022	1753	2026	1752	2024	1751	2022	1758	1972
Rensselaer	5251	4905	5227	4958	5215	4974	5229	4950	4987	5173	4923	4959	4950	6196	4677	5500
Richmond	826	892	822	904	823	901	824	902	824	901	824	902	824	902	793	872
Rockland	696	1133	696	1130	693	1133	695	1129	696	1133	698	1030	695	1150	620	1022
St. Lawrence	3552	4466	3552	4472	3552	4465	3553	4474	3552	4465	3552	4474	3540	4417	3487	4388
Saratoga	4252	3633	4237	3624	4244	3656	4246	3630	4241	3604	4255	3669	4240	3667	4162	3571
Schenectady	1703	1477	1709	1473	1708	1470	1712	1474	1747	1431	1705	1475	1713	1471	1678	1431
Schoharie	2613	3312	2608	3320	2458	3442	2606	3329	2603	3318	2602	3325	2578	3349	2284	3477
Seneca	1783	2261	1778	2244	1784	2254	1782	2250	1779	2268	1783	2252	1783	2262	1783	2218
Suffolk	1347	2055	1346	2045	1347	2054	1346	2046	1343	2051	1349	2051	1352	2048	1319	2003
Steuben	4095	4767	4095	4773	4080	4775	4097	4774	4094	4775	4091	4781	4089	4777	4077	4679
Sullivan	1847	1815	1847	1814	1843	2237	1844	1815	1842	2240	1845	1813	1842	2240	1390	2237
Tioga	1814	1912	1806	1915	1813	1909	1812	1915	1814	1915	1830	1895	1813	1916	1817	1773
Tompkins	2948	3114	2952	3132	2951	3120	2969	3131	2947	3125	2947	3129	2944	3130	3001	3094
Ulster	4167	4210	4092	4234	4063	4360	4094	4325	4088	4339	4107	4317	4064	4267	3976	4275
Warren	1052	1631	1051	1630	1046	1630	1049	1628	1053	1632	1050	1631	1056	1626	1032	1070
Washington	4502	2794	4497	2826	4497	2831	4495	2837	4501	2775	4493	2844	4497	2799	4297	2668
Wayne	3799	3777	3781	3797	3796	3791	3794	3796	3801	3782	3791	3800	3797	3786	3748	3793
Westchester	3328	3478	3324	3760	3326	3750	3326	3758	3324	3757	3298	3769	3317	3760	3207	3649
Wyoming	2677	2997	2666	2452	2670	2430	2668	2449	2673	2392	2672	2451	2670	2453	2613	2384
Yates	1851	2102	1850	2112	1851	2103	1850	2105	1853	2103	1848	2105	1849	2103	1813	2006

WHIG.

RECAPITULATION—Aggregates.

LOCO.

MAJORITIES.

Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott	199,134	5,900
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,375	Henry S. Randall	201,189	2,686
Attorney-General—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chafield*	204,795	5,016
Treasurer—Alvah Hunt*	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	199,134	5,183
Canal Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,633	Frederick Follett*	202,950	1,326
State Eng. and Surv.—Hezekiah C. Seym'r	204,175	Alexander Campbell	201,027	3,142
Prison Inspector—Benjamin Squire	200,726	Darius Clark*	200,635	3,909
Judge of Appeals—Joshua A. Spencer	195,630	Freehorn G. Jewett*	200,988	4,568

Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average Loco do., 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,311; do. Workingmen's, 650. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1848 of 50,053, as follows:—Whig vote now less than Taylor's, 16,576; Loco vote now less than Cass and Van Buren's, 32,893; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's, 584.

The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 203,919; Loco, 198,784. Whig majority, 5,135.—THE LEGISLATURE stands—Senate, Whig, 17; Loco, 15—Assembly, Whig, 63; Loco, 65. Tie on Joint Ballot.

* Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket.

Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Locofocos.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Diet. & Cos.	Clingman,	Seating.	Clingman,	Bynum,	Taylor,	Cass.
I.	W.	ter.	man.	W.	lor.	Cass.
Buncombe.....	1134	133	775	256..	996	434
Cherokee.....	574	36	435	124..	549	175
Cleveland.....	334	134	153	531..	314	421
Caldwell.....	542	12	562	905..	5/3	96
Burke.....	541	94	336	270..	1210	236
McDowell.....	724	23	345	293..	559	161
Haywood.....	599	64	395	221..	418	213
Henderson.....	625	63	447	141..	541	116
Macon.....	475	144	574	226..	427	207
Rutherford.....	903	332	570	737..	953	126
Yancey.....	730	111	292	569..	51 m.	

Total.....7231 1146 4550 3426 6506 2235

II.	J. P. Caldwell,	Stokes,	Eyden,	Eagle,	W.	W.
	well, W.	L.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Ashe.....	981	8	365	278..	660	358
Catawba.....	232	47	235	443..		
Davie.....	463	10	381	229..	443	251
Iredell and Alexander }	1553	969	896	337..	1157	211
Rowan.....	737	74	656	198..	850	560
Surry.....	836	747	946	477..	1132	832
Wilkes.....	1549	14	405	745..	1660	121

Total.....6351 1869 3382 3025 5296 2253

III.	Deberry,	G. W. Caldwell,	Barrin-Leake,	W. L. F.	W. L. F.	W. L. F.
	W.	well, L. F.	ger, W.	L. F.	L. F.	L. F.
Anson.....	1020	533	536	16..	1034	359
Cabarrus.....	690	511	514	34..	756	377
Gaston and Lincoln }	160	671	321	303..	822	1593
Mecklenburg and Union }	617	1139	519	143..	775	945
Montgomery.....	418	176	345	15..	533	82
Moore.....	525	545	339	245..	538	406
Richmond.....	492	134	410	33..	699	71
Stanly.....	695	99	328	..	725	14

Total.....4990 4299 3112 702.. 6033 3347

IV.	Shepherd,	Keene,	Shepherd,	Clem's,	Loco.	Loco.
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.
Davidson.....	692	523	718	536..	1087	520
Guilford.....	1335	332	1354	321..	1714	373
Randolph.....	1145	339	953	223..	1196	225
Rockingham.....	292	623	294	646..	330	756
Stokes and Forsyth }	604	805	713	873..	1014	912
	345	511				

Total.....4105 3138 4022 2634.. 5591 2196

V.	Nash,	Venable,	Kerr,	Venable,	Loco.	Loco.
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.
Caswell.....	262	1016	293	1081..	293	1087
Chatham.....	1200	821	1194	629..	1033	519
Granville.....	994	960	966	881..	959	831
Orange and Alamance }	1635	1592	1621	1437..	1667	1535
Person.....	314	633	336	569..	346	518

Total.....4315 5025 4435 4538 4298 4540

VI.	Daniel,	Clarke,	Daniel,	Arrington,	Loco.	Loco.
	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.
Edgecombe.....	792	467	632	757..	143	1335
Franklin.....	624	210	560	395..	311	658
Halifax.....	512	48	452	303..	582	446
Johnston.....	614	404	443	393..	616	746
Nash.....	459	375	272	733..	113	798
Wake.....	823	896	927	670..	1023	1217
Warren.....	563	30	610	134..	156	667

Total.....4113 2420 3396 3110 3099 3397

* V. gler, Loco. in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given to Ashe and 175 in Rowan.

† At the late election in the VIIIth District, H. W. Miller (Whig) polled 653 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 296 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 55. Mr. Toole's vote in this district, in 1847, was 214.

VII.	Ashe,	Reid,	McKay,	Hall,	Tay.	lor. Cass.
	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	lor. Cass.
Bladen.....	360	240	249	136..	230	341
Brunswick.....	185	13	123	196..	319	237
Columbus.....	426	76	223	73..	169	274
Cumberland.....	339	521	603	411..	812	1191
Duplin.....	686	493	672	148..	318	929
N. Hanover.....	1029	46	729	114..	464	1255
Onslow.....	568	182	436	61..	211	686
Robeson.....	426	501	235	343..	633	545
Sampson.....	539	741	524	295..	612	741

Total.....5123 2813 3894 1827 3818 6200

VIII.	Stanly,	Lane,	Donnell,	Lane,	Loco.	Loco.
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.
Beaufort.....	823	618	846	466..	923	463
Craven.....	673	626	503	528..	696	616
Carteret.....	434	405	368	318..	474	317
Greene.....	296	318	258	314..	318	237
Hyde.....	476	533	416	267..	495	236
Jones.....	210	182	167	143..	212	136
Lenoir.....	270	437	238	361..	232	334
Pitt.....	702	606	517	414..	636	479
Tyrrell.....	361	89	332	101..	300	96
Wayne.....	291	1078	262	806..	253	903
Washington.....	336	188	330	146..	373	149

Total.....4987 4940 4293 3924 4997 3966

IX.	Outlaw,	Person,	Outlaw,	Biggs,	Whig.	Loco.
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Bertie.....	517	348	504	363..	524	302
Camden.....	530	191	500	92..	493	70
Currituck.....	227	545	160	509..	193	406
Chowan.....	252	202	272	178..	295	171
Gates.....	417	382	354	373..	579	289
Hertford.....	278	223	320	222..	316	144
Martin.....	345	564	301	543..	361	515
Northampton.....	469	531	435	389..	493	488
Perquimans.....	450	314	421	206..	434	253
Pasquotank.....	563	267	518	244..	570	244

Total.....4653 3477 3795 3071 4953 2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor, 1843, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,436. President, 1844—Clay, 43,332; Polk, 39,227.

† Bryan had 190 votes, in the VIIIth District, in 1847.

GEORGIA.

1849—GOVERNOR—1843. PRES'T—1849.

Counties.	Hill,	W. Towns,	Clinch,	Towns,	Taylor,	Cass.
	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.	Loco.
Appling.....	133	191	106	160..	144	102
Baker.....	273	563	246	425..	341	634
Baldwin.....	357	309	317	315..	392	322
Bibb.....	634	734	602	665..	705	805
Bryan.....	117	76	112	69..	124	60
Bulloch.....	25	403	31	382..	49	377
Burke.....	464	343	550	370..	503	215
Butts.....	364	411	243	354..	269	420
Camden.....	62	176	89	181..	106	220
Campbell.....	311	653	251	569..	291	582
Carroll.....	422	891	362	705..	475	634
Cass.....	905	1461	731	1341..	928	1513
Chatham.....	656	736	776	592..	843	711
Chattooga.....	396	462	330	425..	402	393
Cherokee.....	681	1101	594	977..	690	923
Clark.....	594	454	616	437..	634	495
Colb.....	828	1089	718	975..	862	1261
Columbia.....	261	220	439	282..	519	250
Coweta.....	770	724	753	615..	822	662
Crawford.....	577	461	364	454..	402	434
Dade.....	67	309	63	226..	102	233
Decatur.....	469	392	391	285..	406	350
DeKalb.....	832	1014	759	990..	759	1047
Dooley.....	311	505	317	517..	349	571
Early.....	114	457	152	305..	260	505
Effingham.....	202	124	175	110..	183	99
Elbert.....	995	195	936	174..	991	161
Emanuel.....	176	307	195	269..	155	207
Fayette.....	449	697	417	644..	521	717
Floyd.....	732	780	569	690..	620	673

Counties.	Hill.	W. Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Cass.	Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Taylor.
							I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Cass.
Forsyth.....	496	753	453	657....	629	747	Monroe.....	504	343..	571	351....	479 216
Franklin.....	389	974	354	1032....	363	965	Washington....	508	379..	238	393....	72 85
Gilmer.....	283	839	297	786....	402	855	Wilcox.....	564	680..	592	597....	639 479
Glynn.....	94	38	121	33....	132	22	Total.....	4922	4691..	5050	4490....	4666 3364
Greene.....	761	128	796	131....	827	139	II.	Hilliard, Pugh, Hilliard, No oppo-	Whig.	Whig.	Whig.	sition.
Gwinnett.....	730	689	736	711....	745	635	Barbour.....	992	984..	.....	1205	614
Hall.....	542	695	527	683....	521	664	Coffee.....	302	441..	.....	192	174
Habersham.....	322	771	446	784....	425	778	Covington.....	231	202..	.....	248	92
Hancock.....	412	344	456	321....	473	293	Dale.....	400	647..	.....	368	555
Harris.....	748	441	785	409....	870	403	Henry.....	407	637..	.....	504	496
Heard.....	355	486	355	452....	415	473	Macon.....	1393	672..	.....	1464	532
Henry.....	910	895	838	878....	939	824	Montgomery.....	1068	867..	1151	.....	1176 669
Houston.....	568	681	627	687....	697	674	Pike.....	1014	870..	.....	935	663
Irwin.....	41	337	66	313....	86	355	Russell.....	963	658..	1234	.....	970 577
Jackson.....	558	732	513	664....	561	688	Total.....	6770	5975..	.....	7062	4372
Jasper.....	410	540	429	471....	409	512	III.	Hunter, Harris, No reg. Har-	Whig.	L. F.	opp.	ris.
Jefferson.....	430	107	519	93....	607	111	Autauga.....	486	622..	.....	553	471
Jones.....	396	434	406	443....	404	415	Bibb.....	477	589..	.....	474	416
Laurens.....	537	58	455	22....	567	25	Coosa.....	620	1020..	.....	626	833
Lee.....	530	249	320	206....	323	181	Dallas.....	785	644..	.....	860	618
Liberty.....	153	146	185	142....	171	132	Jefferson.....	377	594..	.....	288	385
Lincoln.....	232	172	267	175....	238	120	Lowndes.....	801	655..	.....	761	434
Lowndes.....	419	430	422	355....	507	397	Perry.....	826	855..	.....	826	631
Lumpkin.....	537	959	530	973....	652	1097	Shelby.....	587	532..	.....	557	368
Macon.....	389	340	383	321....	381	271	Total.....	4969	5511..	.....	4944	4206
Madison.....	324	375	336	365....	336	326	IV.	Baldwin, Inge, Murphy, Inge,	Whig.	L. F.	Whig.	L. F.
Marion.....	517	581	450	470....	510	477	Fayette.....	300	1005..	255	920....	272 841
McIntosh.....	79	133	125	117....	117	98	Greene.....	1047	783..	1069	679....	1088 712
Meriwether.....	743	834	739	792....	717	768	Pickens.....	952	1020..	1019	1072....	1044 931
Monroe.....	732	650	688	670....	791	664	Sumter.....	932	938..	1001	1011....	820 771
Montgomery.....	231	53	224	27....	231	24	Tuscaloosa.....	1014	869..	1036	858....	976 694
Morgan.....	576	272	393	281....	467	300	Total.....	4245	4665..	4380	4540....	4200 3949
Muscogee.....	1039	857	1039	853....	1330	856	V.	Wood, Hub'd, Hous'n, Hub'd,	Whig.	L. F.*	L. F.	L. F.
Murray.....	793	1177	502	949....	799	1072	Franklin.....	531	999..	913	662....	510 795
Newton.....	910	510	913	442....	1045	502	Lauderdale.....	800	599..	1125	332....	695 772
Oglethorpe.....	600	206	470	152....	636	193	Lawrence.....	552	872..	397	971....	663 656
Paulding.....	359	508	277	391....	552	420	Limestone.....	587	605..	795	319....	374 838
Pike.....	719	895	737	835....	828	892	Marion.....	140	548..	270 maj.	.....	193 514
Pulaski.....	246	399	219	307....	320	423	Morgan.....	442	557..	696	400....	361 535
Putnam.....	374	320	388	312....	399	294	Walker.....	232	395..	550	294....	231 383
Rabun.....	21	330	59	299....	55	207	Total.....	3085	4575..	4746	2928....	3027 4483
Randolph.....	777	769	673	683....	780	724	VI.	Cobb, Clem's, Cobb, Acklen,	L.	L.	L.	L.†
Richmond.....	739	542	679	488....	908	595	Blount.....	851	487..	347	334....	134 526
Scriven.....	226	251	195	222....	265	243	DeKalb.....	915	262..	526	465....	257 650
Stewart.....	824	648	907	786....	926	686	Jackson.....	1201	752..	1072	625....	136 1589
Sumter.....	662	577	571	466....	733	587	Madison.....	649	1448..	552	762....	465 1905
Talbot.....	796	736	741	813....	819	733	Marshall.....	851	484..	449	431....	246 708
Taliaferro.....	328	69	363	68....	388	55	St. Clair.....	915	262..	375	180....	150 456
Tattnall.....	307	96	291	76....	361	44	Total.....	4551	3895..	3930	2747....	1388 5314
Telfair.....	173	219	183	162....	160	150	VII.	Bradford, Bow-	Whig.	don.	Rice,	†
Thomas.....	416	311	441	330....	526	250	Benton.....	536	1370..	1279	739....	536 1272
Troup.....	1096	406	1023	433....	1122	584	Chambers.....	747	1067..	900	513....	630 921
Twiggs.....	330	392	267	414....	331	414	Cherokee.....	747	1067..	900	513....	630 921
Union.....	285	673	300	743....	412	641	Randolph.....	537	938..	838	450....	461 770
Upson.....	629	423	611	356....	657	344	Talladega.....	899	844..	878	723....	869 820
Walton.....	536	741	526	721....	544	741	Tallapoosa.....	938	1032..	973	734....	972 920
Walker.....	731	918	635	779....	784	965	Total.....	4895	6033..	5419	4024....	4321 5392
Ware.....	268	217	205	205....	193	161	Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no oppo-	Whig.	don.	Rice,	†	sition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 548.
Warren.....	595	417	575	325....	614	360	* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.					
Washington.....	572	592	612	558....	692	626	† In Madison, Pope polled 570, and in St. Clair 202, be-					
Wayne.....	62	112	62	81....	58	69	side 512 in the other counties.					
Wilkes.....	441	324	421	945....	452	293	‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 125; Bowdon's					
Wilkinson.....	381	512	388	513....	473	498	maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.					

Total.....43322 46514 41931 43220....47544 44802

Towns over Hill, 3,192; Towns over Clinch, 1,289. Taylor's majority, 2,742. The vote for Clay was 42,100, to 44,177 for Polk—Polk's maj., 2,077.

ALABAMA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Taylor.
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Cass.
Baldwin.....	198	192..	155	196....	100 183
Euler.....	692	342..	673	302....	772 277
Clarke.....	216	610..	358	536....	120 827
Conecuh.....	416	343..	358	383....	426 221
Marengo.....	681	608..	774	565....	739 553
Mobile.....	1343	1195..	1280	1117....	1319 1073

TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS. PRES'T—'43.

Dist. & Cos.	Bell.	Wood.	Reuf. Fitzpat.	Tay- man, nck, &c.	lor. Cass.
I.					
Anderson.....	13	130.	320	3....	83 229
Angelina.....	7	61..	71	1....	29 52
Bowie.....	7	58..	122	9....	....
Cass.....	92	185..	272	21....	167 223
Cherokee.....	118	336..	549	11....	110 302
Collier.....	112	32..	178	....	43
Cooke.....	....	....	30	....	....
Dallas.....	126	183..	305	8....	57 269
Denton.....	39	33..	53	....	7 46
Fannin.....	184	76..	343	....	28 245
Grayson.....	....	....	....	....	47 134
Harris.....	112	464..	506	154....	361 381
Henderson.....	24	125..	121	....	42 63
Hopkins.....	24	181..	323	....	70 227
Houston.....	106	207..	227	....	24 161
Hunt.....	53	55..	154	....	11 66
Jasper.....	70	65..	132	....	33 113
Jeter.....	....	....	....	....	....
Kaufman.....	19	121..	154	....	....
Lamar.....	264	117..	450	....	186 336
Liberty.....	40	249..	254	....	63 144
McGockoches.....	58	490..	501	1....	97 313
Newton.....	21	150..	171	....	20 56
Panola.....	79	173..	256	6....	43 194
Polk.....	27	214..	222	....	56 167
Red River.....	121	142..	440	11....	177 341
Rusk.....	310	501..	653	26....	262 455
Sabine.....	2	246..	251	4....	33 121
San Augustine.....	41	239..	304	12....	70 224
Shelby.....	89	435..	520	7....	99 326
Smith.....	76	255..	317	19....	57 144
Titus.....	196	242..	236	10....	123 296
Tyler.....	35	152..	163	1....	....
Upshur.....	2	83..	143	5....	....
Van Zandt.....	....	....	30	....	26 63
Total.....	2183	3795..	8944	574....	2307 5796

No returns.

II.		How. William.				
		ard.	son.			
Austin	195	7..	6	72....	45	175
Bastrop	241	43..	50	155....	42	191
Bexar	690	19..	621	70....	139	332
Brazoria	301	18..	96	70....	83	172
Brazos	54	9..	2	50....		33
Burleson			43	85....	9	66
Caldwell	166	35..	86	31....	27	99
Calhoun	102	20..	18	4....	71	76
Cameron	581	262..	725			
Colorado	111	7..	32	46....	20	62
Comal	157	54..	181	1....	14	105
De Witt	100	25..	92	23....	16	31
Fayette	362	23..	105	196....	92	175
Fort Bend	201	2..	29	97....	39	135
Galveston	316	165..	214	18....	217	235
Gillespie	203	2..	126	2....		
Goliad	72	0..	31		27	34
Gonzales	170	17..	90	28....	53	92
Grimes	75	258..	91	178....	53	186
Guadalupe	142	9..	69	57....	31	72
Harris	316	236..	185	308....	264	443
Hays	44	10..	43	10....	12	43
Jackson	96	6..	10	61....	13	61
Lavaca	54	2..	2	3....	13	34
Leon	49	47..	13	65....	26	142
Limestone	181	47..	24	157....	10	154
Matagorda	73	50..	35	8....	69	79
Medina	45		42	8....		45
Milam	235	61..	37	149....	38	119
Montgomery	27	209..	93	126....	46	163
Navarro	239	111..	33	126....	44	124
Naves	335	126..	184		66	56
Rea	51	5..	36	4....		
Robertson	94	19..		11....	5	77
San Patricio	41		43	1....	5	26
Starr	166	61..	110			
Travis	324	82..	97	177....	20	249

II.

(Continued)	Bell.	Wood.	ard.	son.	lor. Cass.
Victoria.....	161	46..	75	34....	87 86
Walker.....	78	355..	240	66....	119 207
Washington....	44	69..	123	134....	123 573
Webb.....	140	27..			
Wharton.....	76	6..	17	3....	25 51
Williamson....	75	10..			16 41

Total.....7122 2635.. 4120 2976...2112 4873

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 8774; How, 5,222. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer, 10,570; Henderson, 6,313; Johnson, 1,225. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,346 and Ward 5,444 votes. In the 11th Congressional District, Pitts-bury the late member, and the Union candidate, received 1,135 and 1,062 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1814—Johnson, 7,317; Burleson, 5,678; scattering, 47.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1843—PRES'T—1844.

Counties	Wm. n, Roane, Tay-				
	Whig.	Loco.	lor.	Cass.	Clay. Polk.
Arkansas.....			90	74..	80 93
Benton.....	44	116..	90	290..	96 351
Bradley.....	63	53..	227	124..	144 154
Carroll.....	47	100..	139	261..	no returns
Chicot.....	34	16..	146	110..	210 153
Clark.....	53	45..	135	223..	174 217
Conway.....	57	165..	149	171..	167 238
Crawford.....	165	170..	345	457..	585 565
Crittenden.....	19	4..	144	68..	109 129
Dallas.....	81	71..	203	265..	new co.
Desha.....	23	23..	268	149..	127 55
Drew.....	96	68..	193	249..	new co.
Franklin.....	45	30..	returns	rej.	146 261
Fulton.....	4	23..	52	93..	no returns
Greene.....			13	48..	57 206
Hempstead.....	166	66..	375	530..	314 330
Hot Spring.....	54	26..	141	178..	120 237
Independence.....	181	207..	422	408..	278 335
Izard.....					no returns.
Jackson.....	46	74..	191	235..	124 184
Jefferson.....	125	64..	195	177..	130 147
Johnson.....	93	22..	194	350..	141 431
Lafayette.....	30	13..	85	98..	31 70
Lawrence.....	125	141..	290	291..	112 267
Madison.....	62	150..	87	214..	63 366
Marion.....	13	18..	49	49..	no returns
Mississippi.....			118	110..	no returns
Monroe.....	40	33..	113	98..	92 73
Montgomery.....	26	27..	ret. rej.	with H. Spring	
Newton.....	9	60..	2	54..	16 140
Ouachita.....	240	137..	571	423..	220 184
Perry.....	11	23..	29	50..	33 65
Phillips.....	113	56..	no returns.	....	230 276
Pike.....	15	61..	67	193..	no returns
Poinsett.....			44	116..	23 171
Polk.....	21	62..	17	59..	no returns
Pope.....	146	168..	240	202..	241 308
Prairie.....	31	10..	41	111..	new co.
Pulaski.....	229	199..	438	455..	438 522
Randolph.....	8	65..	59	129..	50 341
Saline.....	64	85..	147	241..	180 219
Scot.....	27	55..	61	180..	35 167
Searcy.....	21	32..			no returns.
Serier.....	18	2..	103	195..	114 301
St. Francis.....	57	83..	203	280..	59 269
Union.....	199	223..	553	635..	214 409
Van Buren.....	42	42..	95	136..	46 121
Washington.....	167	146..	377	480..	372 729
White.....	19	37..	48	69..	95 123
Yell.....	54	94..	137	186..	20 249
Total.....	3223	3256..	7523	9930..	3504 9546

Roane's majority, 62. Cass's majority, 1,712; Polk's do., 4,042. Vote in 1849 for Harrison, 5,166; Van Buren, 6,766—1838, Harrison, 1,233; Van Buren, 2,410.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Total	5208....4194	7421....5125	6235
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Total	8035	3872	5958	6068	7441	4500
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5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006
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Wayne 497 723.... 575 555.... 689 405

Washington. 642 791 784.... 721 678

(continued)

[illegible]

Total.....	6261	6197....	6763	6487	7523	6130
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W0000000... 152 310... 503 282... 116 551

Greenup.....	605	778.....	588	594.....	640	516
Lawrence....	474	390.....	414	400.....	414	318

NEW TUESDAY

1849—LEGISLATURE—1848.

Whig majority on joint ballot, 9; do. in 1843, 25.

The aggregate vote in all the counties is greatly reduced, and the contest in a great portion of the State was to a large extent involved in the question of Railroad Monopoly or Anti-Monopoly, and the new Legislature probably contains a majority in favor of the Anti-Monopoly party.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.

Counties and Districts.	Em- bree, W.	Albert, L.	Mat- son, W.	Wri- son, L.	Cra- son, F.S.
I.					
Crawford	600	467	551	497	
Dubois	279	507	191	64	4
Gibson	900	907	875	960	1
Harris-on	1230	1047	1290	1639	2
Orange	864	1011	758	1053	2
Perry	619	371	517	381	
Pike	512	563	476	591	
Posey	677	1263	727	1341	
Spencer	655	491	591	534	
Vaudenburgh	663	599	597	660	
Warrick	513	915	463	952	4

Total 7533 8271 6385 8602 13

II.	Dunn, W.	Ducham, L.			
Clark	1047	1333	1062	1357	3
Floyd	1052	1135	1056	1134	4
Jackson	556	1091	542	1109	
Jefferson	2130	1371	1953	1439	44
Jennings	970	723	875	739	73
Scott	523	508	525	509	5
Washington	1055	1532	1012	1616	6

Total 7333 7823 7006 8053 135

III.	Jo. Rob- inson, W.	J. L. Rob- inson, L.			
Dearborn	1115	1532	1145	1564	8
Decatur	1147	1241	1236	1170	49
Franklin	1299	1209	1217	1200	11
Ohio	414	459	414	458	
Ripley	923	837	963	791	122
Rush	1534	1462	1545	1464	63
Switzerland	1091	1173	938	1184	4

Total 7342 8120 7533 7920 257

IV.	Parker, W.	John, F. S.			
Fayette	933	892	1002	880	32
Henry	1441	1573	1457	1377	115
Union	506	738	520	650	124
Wayne	1633	1734	1741	1222	561

Total 4503 4737 4700 4108 632

V.	Herod, W.	Brown, L.			
Bartholomew	937	1075	942	1121	10
Brown	118	513	88	545	
Hamilton	694	834	810	853	215
Hancock	666	805	644	800	29
Johnson	631	1131	643	1246	4
Madison	822	997	821	1618	24
Marion	1920	1776	1843	1917	23
Shelby	934	1356	916	1397	7
Tipton	173	355	170	227	2

Total 7335 8762 7082 8106 319

VI.	Watts, W.	Gorman, L.			
Davess	762	749	672	826	
Greene	885	1070	819	1142	
Knox	925	664	925	675	
Lawrence	908	997	965	1076	7
Martin	573	823	525	575	
Monroe	775	1047	723	1106	20
Morgan	1142	1234	1109	1262	27
Owen	853	897	798	998	3
Sullivan	493	1235	455	1279	

Total 7196 8466 6640 8259 57

VII.	McGaughey, W.	Cookerly, L.			
Clay	410	739	399	838	
Hendricks	1084	697	1006	774	58
Parke	1435	855	1238	1322	2
Putnam	1063	1103	1509	1558	8
Vermillion	890	714	749	792	4
Vigo	1390	795	1334	970	

Total 6782 4909 6206 6254 78

Counties and Districts.	Lane, M. Don- Whig, ad. L.	Mat- Wri- Cra- son, glt. ven		
VIII.				
Boone.....	808	910.....	791	914 25
Carroll.....	719	861.....	679	868 28
Clinton.....	764	951.....	723	974 24
Fountain.....	876	1167.....	784	1218 65
Montgomery.....	1310	1525.....	1173	1541 43
Howard.....	483	397.....	340	425
Tippecanoe.....	1523	1171.....	1234	1204 129
Warren.....	700	450.....	662	439 56

Total 7098 7432 6786 7583 564

IX.	Wright, W.	Fitch, L.			
Benton	75	83	75	83	1
Cass	957	911	921	923	39
Elkhart	823	1209	881	1266	6
Fulton	442	458	437	462	
Jasper	219	235	205	232	16
Kosciusko	890	707	874	706	23
Lake	181	270	185	299	99
Laporte	1127	957	1102	950	21
Marshall	340	450	329	450	22
Miami	786	852	771	885	29
Porter	976	429	952	418	37
Pulaski	155	246	155	248	
St. Joseph	924	816	908	767	123
Wabash	886	790	883	773	40
White	775	313	735	303	26

Total 8519 8800 8343 8743 393

X.	Kilgore, W.	Harlan, L.			
Adams	332	445	325	455	
Allen	709	954	725	967	3
Blackford	103	308	91	321	3
De Kalb	302	665	236	568	9
Delaware	1105	484	797	734	31
Grant	394	751	631	716	15
Huntington	346	290	351	967	2
Jay	394	346	273	376	36
Lagrange	645	574	622	578	17
Noble	529	636	515	657	8
Randolph	737	732	528	753	318
Steuben	444	421	335	427	112
Wells	299	333	244	408	21
Whitley	308	344	307	346	

Total 6777 7366 6042 7600 575

The Whig vote on Congress is 70,504; Loco vote (including that cast for Julian, a Freesoiler), 74,676—Loco majority, 4,172. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 76,996 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,018 for Cravens, Freesoiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 6,760. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,007; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 63,325 votes for Lieut.-Gov. to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Freesoiler, 2,735. In 1846, Dunning, Loco, 62,635; Stevenson, Whig, 59,266, and Harding, Ab., 2,231. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,285; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,521; against, 47,185.

IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District by 888 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 6,142; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,444; John H. Dayton, F. S., 499. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was—for Miller, Whig, 6,591; Thompson, Loco, 6,507—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kanawhee, which now constitutes a part of Pottawatomie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Inspectors, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,234; Cass, 6,494; Van Buren, 555. In the 11d District, the vote for McKean is 4,438; Patterson, 6,185; Dayton, 155. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,599; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
I.			Thom-son.
Tippah.....	1001	1674..	1051 1650
Tishomingo. 734	1432..	762	1283
Marshall.....	1261	1477..	1300 1450
De Soto.....	918	956..	929 944
Panola.....	583	535..	580 527
Tunica.....	23	35..	26 30
Lafayette.....	622	840..	651 799
Pontotoc.....	785	1235..	826 1195
Itawamba.....	593	1318..	676 1246
Total.....	6520	9502	6801 9190

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
II.			Thom-son.
Monroe.....	756	1224..	816 1174
Chickasaw....	824	1134..	826 1136
Yalobusha....	749	1003..	789 962
Tallahatchie.	223	255..	229 251
Coahoma.....	184	149..	185 114
Bolivar.....	30	51..	67 47
Snodgrass.....	52	73..	54 57
Carroll.....	791	949..	810 859
Cboctaw.....	713	937..	743 896
Oktibbeha....	370	472..	383 450
Lowndes.....	681	773..	736 722
Noxubee.....	518	589..	532 569
Total.....	5761	7563	6179 7237

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
III.			Thom-son.
Attala.....	268	616..	451 448
Winston.....	578	583..	591 577
Holmes.....	92	80..	97 71
Issaquena....	102	99..	108 79
Yazoo.....	508	531..	529 514
Madison.....	557	509..	554 498
Leake.....	294	396..	318 364
Neshoba.....	237	317..	246 310
Lauderdale....	371	773..	414 732
Kemper.....	415	739..	458 701
Newton.....	122	324..	147 322
Scott.....	311	461..	334 411
Rankin.....	1014	875..	1033 843
Hinds.....	721	528..	765 477
Warren.....	5596	6836..	6329 7406
Total.....	5596	6836..	6329 7406

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
IV.			Thom-son.
Clarke.....	160	439..	137 435
Jasper.....	247	510..	264 490
Smith.....	123	452..	117 430
Simpson.....	195	285..	176 292
Copiah.....	413	753..	354 806
Adams.....	453	448..	472 412
Claiborne....	385	398..	392 389
Jefferson.....	342	320..	327 320
Franklin.....	215	290..	211 230
Lawrence.....	99	632..	78 632
Covington....	53	345..	52 327
Jones.....	72	207..	55 197
Wayne.....	68	63..	80 80
Green.....	65	65..	170 170
Perry.....	131	121..	14 136
Marion.....	64	272..	56 272
Pike.....	159	529..	97 561
Amite.....	348	350..	244 396
Wilkinson....	414	352..	375 368
Hancock.....	77	276..	93 282
Harrison.....	20	347..	23 347
Total.....	3926	7354	5320 7980

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.	
EAST TENNESSEE.			
Anderson.....	661	354	
Bledsoe.....	517	290	
Bradley.....	732	991	
Blount.....	1106	758	
Claiborne....	670	926	
Cocke.....	871	204	
Campbell....	426	512	
Carter.....	697	255	
Grainger.....	1101	620	
Greene.....	1027	1672	
Hawkins.....	1113	1349	
Hamilton.....	750	601	
Jefferson....	1571	309	
Johnson.....	404	112	
Knox.....	2186	572	
Meigs.....	142	577	
McMinn.....	904	1037	
Monroe.....	915	1040	
Morgan.....	216	203	
Marion.....	547	370	
Polk.....	297	540	
Roane.....	936	809	
Rhea.....	292	355	
Sevier.....	895	93	
Sullivan.....	362	1490	
Washington..	843	1203	

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.	
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.			
Bedford.....	1340	1474	
Coffee.....	319	1009	
Cannon.....	431	872	
Dickson.....	342	716	
DeKalb.....	590	692	
Davidson....	2217	1919	
Fentress.....	125	457	
Franklin.....	362	1200	
Giles.....	1331	1484	
Hickman.....	255	991	
Hardin.....	577	783	
Humphreys...	278	511	
Jackson.....	1080	960	
Lincoln.....	665	2475	
Lawrence....	640	662	
Marshall.....	683	1406	
Maury.....	1375	1942	
Montgomery..	1069	953	
Overton.....	371	1252	
Rutherford...	1416	1331	
Robertson...	1165	920	
Sumner.....	777	2100	
Smith.....	2085	782	
Stewart.....	554	736	
Van Buren...	133	208	
White.....	970	679	
Warren.....	393	1262	
Wilson.....	2160	955	
Wayne.....	665	429	
Williamson...	1688	792	

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.	
WEST TENNESSEE.			
Benton.....	318	454	
Carroll.....	1423	546	
Decatur.....	391	287	
Dyer.....	414	321	
Fayette.....	1064	1046	
Gibson.....	1417	788	
Henry.....	769	1248	
Hardeman...	637	1035	
Henderson...	1113	461	
Haywood.....	757	659	
Lauderdale...	294	288	
Madison.....	1316	721	
McNairy.....	958	925	
Obion.....	405	586	
Perry.....	410	283	
Shelby.....	1453	1405	
Tipton.....	323	511	
Weakley.....	647	1031	
Total.....	60350	61710	

Majority for Trousdale, 1,360.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
1 Taylor.....	5060	Johnson.	6068
		Campbell...	404
2 Watkins....	8025		
		Cocke.....	4968
3 Anderson....	7256	Lyon.....	5693
4 Rogers.....	1239	Savage....	4713
		Turney....	3777
5 No reg. opps.		Jones.....	6797
6 Buchanan....	4802	Thomas...	6135
7 Gentry.....	5766	No reg. opps.	
8 Cullom.....	4816	Ewing.....	4894
9 Morris.....	4302	I. G. Harris	5333
10 J. W. Harris	5799	Stanton...	6250
11 Williams....	9244	No opposition.	

* We count in the Trousdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loco, had 235 votes in Cannon Co. to 467 for Gentry.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR—1844.

Whig. L. F. F. S.		Whig. L. F. F. S.	
Counties.	Collins.	Dewey.	Chase.
Brown.....	115	246	
Crawford, &c.	32	155	
Calumet.....	117	135	1
Columbia....	432	410	
Dane.....	759	661	86
Dodge.....	714	1255	112
Fond-du-Lac.	339	639	220
Grant.....	1103	1030	16
Green.....	524	443	26
Iowa, &c....	655	638	6
Jefferson....	649	287	158
Lafayette....	416	1094	
Milw'kee cy.	523	1377	112
" co. 190.		389	29
Manitowoc...	52	256	
Marquette...	247	259	180
Portage.....	m. 47		
Racine.....	1716	761	899
Rock.....	1163	604	541
Sauk.....	226	355	2
Sheboygan...	322	635	7
St. Croix, &c.	m. 75		
Walworth....	667	646	306
Waukesha...	669	1319	371
Washington.	208	1610	86
Winnebago...	333	313	133
Total.....	11131	16304	3741

Dewey over all, 1,932.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.		Whig. Loco.	
Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.
1 Watts.....	2559	Millson..	2736
5 Goggin.....	3029	Powell...	3136
6 Botts.....	2453	Seddon...	2841
		Lee.....	317
3 Forbes.....	2073	Holladay.	2163
13 ".....		McMullin.	4421
".....		George...	2155
14 McCo-.....	4094	Beale...	4310
		mas,.....	
15 Hay-.....	2873	Thomp-son,	2807
mond,.....		son,	

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the XVth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman, Loco, who was elected in April by a small majority over C. W. Russell, Esq., Whig.

